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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Are the Colonies Gravitating Toward the United States?

Reported Increase of Annexation Sentiment.

Increase of Emigration to the United States.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1869.

From private correspondence and other reliable sources, it is proposed to lay before the readers of the TIMES a brief but comprehensive view of the present condition of affairs in the British North American Colonies. The subject presents itself under two aspects—the growing desire for annexation, and the alarming increase of emigration.

Of the five colonies three are united, and constitute the New Dominion. These are Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are omitted by the choice of their own people. Nova Scotia was forced into the scheme of confederation under a solemn protest by the people. Prince Edward Island was offered a deposit of £800,000 in its public treasury on condition that it would join the Confederation, but the offer was declined. The officials of Newfoundland declined to send a delegation to England to coöperate with those from Canada in arranging the scheme of Confederation, and that colony was necessarily omitted.

The Confederation has never worked harmoniously. The Nova Scotians have labored constantly for a repeal of the act of Confederation, so far as that colony is concerned; and the people of New-Brunswick have manifested a growing dissatisfaction, while a majority of them are earnestly devising ways and means to be relieved from a Confederation that has failed to realize the advantages promised, but has materially increased their taxes.

But the real cause of all this chafing under the yoke of Confederation does not grow so much out of a dislike to the Dominion as a political arrangement. It has its origin in the loss of trade and commerce with the United States, caused by the closing of the Treaty of Reciprocity. The Maritime Provinces are now almost wholly deprived of markets. The St. John, New-Brunswick, *Freeman*, the editor of which is a member of the Ottawa Commons, says, in a late issue: "It is said that the United States is now our natural market; that our lumber trade with Europe has ceased to be profitable; that we can no longer build ships for the English market; that the hopes excited by the advocates of Confederation have all proved delusive; that while we afford a market for the flour, the pork, the manufactures and the surplus stock and shop-worn goods of the Upper Provinces, we send them little or nothing but hard cash—*to a great extent the very money we get from the United States*." This system of sending goods to the Maritime Provinces and receiving nothing in return but cash is rapidly drawing all the money out of those Provinces. Their commerce with England is of a similar nature. Nova Scotia, for example, buys annually from the English merchants and manufacturers goods to the amount of $6,000,000, while England receives from her in return only $500,000 in colonial productions. The colony is consequently compelled to send over annually an average of *five and one-half millions of dollars in cash to meet the English balances against her*. The Lower Provinces have vast resources in fish, minerals and productions of the fields and forests; but neither England nor Canada will buy those articles. The only paying market for them is in the United States. Hence the desire, first, for a new Treaty of Reciprocity; and, failing in this, the growing disposition to unite their fortunes by political union, now and forever, with the Great Republic.

The practicability of annexation is now earnestly discussed in all the Maritime Provinces. The advocates of the measure are increasing, not only in numbers, but in the intensity of their efforts to accomplish their purposes.

In Nova Scotia not less than nine-tenths of the whole population prefer annexation to the States to Confederation with Canada. The Halifax *Daily Recorder*, the oldest paper in the colony, is an open and able advocate of a union with the States in preference to Confederation. The New-Glasgow *Chronicle*, published in the coal districts of the County of Pictou, is an unconditional annexationist. All the papers in the colony are freely discussing the subject, and those only oppose the measure which have a moiety of advertising patronage and public printing from the Ottowa Government. The local Legislature of the colony will meet on the 20th instant, and it is generally believed by the people that, in compliance with their wishes, the subject of annexation will early engage their attention and result in an appeal to England to be released, on friendly terms, from all political connection with the parent State, while, at the same time, a delegation will be empowered to proceed to Washington and treat for terms of admission into the American Union.

New-Brunswick is not much behind her sister colony in the efforts of her people to unite their fortunes with the Republic. Hon. J. W. CUDLIP, an influential member of the local Legislature, who represents the commercial city of St. John, and was elected by acclamation, brought the subject before the Legislature a few days ago, in a series of resolutions, and though debate on the question was not allowed, yet the fact that a popular member was led to introduce the subject, is significant of the feeling in the colony. The St. John *Globe*, commenting upon the resolutions says:

"As was to be expected—and as Mr. CUDLIP himself expected—the House objected to the resolution, and it was not put on the notice book. With the facts in this resolution affecting our condition the whole country is familiar. In the sentiments that it expresses thousands of our citizens concur. The deplorable condition of our trade and commerce, the general depression of business, the stagnation that pervades every department of industry, are having their legitimate effect upon the political sentiment of the country, and, unwillingly enough, people are being forced to the conviction that there is hope only in the direction indicated in Mr. CUDLIP's resolution. And, although no man in whose breast the least feeling of attachment to British institutions remains, could see without some regret this noble Province become a part of the great nation of the West, yet the patriotic feeling of doing the best that can be done for the welfare of the country must eventually predominate here as everywhere else.

"The time is fast coming when this question of annexation must be argued out upon its merits—and when it will not do to tell those who propose it as a remedy for the many ills that we now have to bear that it is 'treasonable' to talk of it, that those who favor it should 'leave the country,' or that they should be 'arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms.'"

The St. John (N. B.) *Freeman* thinks "It is worse than useless to conceal the fact that a desire for annexation is fast spreading among the people; that the conviction that annexation is our ultimate destiny, is rapidly gaining ground in this part of the Dominion, and not among any particular party or class, but among all parties."

The Woodstock (N. B.) [illegible], commenting upon Mr. CUDLIP's resolution, says that "Strange as it may seem to some, whose eyes are continually directed to the past, and not to the present or future, the great body of the intelligent people appear to think that the moving of such a resolution was very much a matter of course." And adds: "Commercially, we cannot amalgamate with Canada, for the elements of a combination are wanting. Politically, we have no peculiar sympathy with her, other than that of being a Province of the same Empire. We don't look to Canada for a market; *and we do look to the United States for a market*." These are the convictions to which the people of that colony are brought by the force of circumstances; and the railway, now nearly completed from Maine through New-Brunswick and into the interior of Nova Scotia, will rapidly intensify the desires for an early annexation of both of those noble colonies to the United States.

Prince Edward Island has, until recently, been intensely loyal; but that sentiment is fast falling away before a desire for annexation. England is doing much to hasten that consummation. A few days ago the Colonial Secretary, in Downing-street, London, informed the authorities in the island that they must not trust for reciprocity with the States, and now they are informed that they must henceforth pay the salary of their Governor, who is appointed in England, and in whose selection the feelings and desires of the people of the colony are in no way consulted. These slaps on the cheek by the good old matron of the colony, are not be submitted to, and just now the people are intensely excited over the matter. The *North Star*, published at Charlottetown, the capital of the colony, insists upon it that "If our people are denied their just rights, they must and will demand annexation. *The mother country must be made willing to accord the privilege.*" Nearly all the papers are denouncing England's course, and the people are looking to annexation as the only means of obtaining their rights and securing a career of prosperity.

But while each of the Maritime Provinces is separately moving in the matter of annexation, there is a quiet effort of a more comprehensive nature on foot, looking ultimately to the annexation of all the British North American colonies. It is well known that many of the leading Dominion officials are in favor of annexation; but they do not believe that England will allow the colonies, one after another, to drop separately into the American Union. But they do believe that if all the colonies should unite in the Dominion, England would then most cheerfully grant, at their request, their full and complete independence. This accomplished, the Dominion would then drop into the Great Republic and England would neither be compromised nor humiliated by the change. This, it is generally believed in the colonies, is the programme of the advocates of Confederation; and, though not publicly announced, it has been expressed in confidence by many of the most prominent officials in the Dominion. The maritime colonies, however, object to this red-tape system, and are acting upon the principle that they have a right to ask separately, and be allowed by the parent State, to make their political connections with whom they please, and without the delay necessarily connected with the other course.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

While the subject of annexation is being discussed in the Colonies the desire to emigrate to the States has taken hold upon the people, and they are leaving in greater numbers than at any previous period. A private letter from New-Brunswick, March 29, says: "There will be a great rush of people from the Provinces to the States in the coming Summer. The young men are leaving in tens and twenties from the farming districts." In another letter from the same Province the writer says: "Twenty-five families from my neighborhood will leave this Spring for the United States, and each family will take with them from $800 to $1,400, in gold. As many more would leave if they could sell their farms, and procure money to carry them away." The Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle*, March 26, says: "Every vessel leaving for the United States is filled with young men—the very life-blood of the country—who are devoting their lives and labor to build up the Great Republic." The same paper says that forty young Nova Scotians have recently made their homes in Gloucester, Mass. Seventy left on the 24th, on the steamer *Chase*, for Portland; and sixty went off on the previous trip, "the great body of whom are turning their backs upon their native country, and go to earn their bread under another flag." The editor adds: "We are informed by a reliable correspondent that not less than 300 have left the County of Yarmouth during the past Winter." Nearly every paper published in the Lower Colonies contains intimations of parties of young men—ten, fifteen or twenty together—leaving their homes for the United States. The Halifax *Recorder* says: "Since the first of the present year more than 150 coal miners, with their families, have left the County of Pictou, to seek employment in the States."

This exodus is not confined to the Lower Provinces. The Canadas are suffering seriously from the same cause. The Montreal *Witness* says: "The exodus to the United States, we are sorry to hear, is going on unabated from the parishes on the south of the St. Lawrence particularly. Many families are emigrating without even caring to dispose of their farms. They nail boards across windows and doors, and start, without any other means but those furnished them by their friends who have gone before." I was informed yesterday by Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, that a pioneer party had passed through Washington a few days ago *en route* for the Territories through which the Union Pacific Railway passes, where they propose to select lands for a thousand emigrants, principally Scotch, who will follow them this Spring.

There are three things causing this increase of emigration—the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, by which Colonial commerce has been prostrated, the failure of Confederation to secure the good results promised, and the agitation of the question of Annexation, the investigation of the subject having afforded the people in the Provinces an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with American institutions, and the greater rewards secured to industry and enterprise.

ENGLAND PREPARED TO PART WITH CANADA.

It is to be regretted, however, in view of the future prosperity of their country, that those young men are, just now, turning their backs upon their native land. True patriotism would suggest the propriety of remaining at home, and assisting to push their way into the Union by Annexation. There is little doubt that England is preparing to part with her North American colonies, and this for various good and substantial reasons. The Toronto *Telegraph* says: "The prime question to-day, with Tory politicians and Whig politicians alike, is how to get rid of us with the best possible grace. They don't care of our keeping up the connection any longer than a decent regard to appearances will permit." The argument of Captains BOLTON and WEBBER, in their work entitled *Confederation of British North America*, is that "England has no inducement to hold the Canadas—that their frontier is indefensible, and the people lip-loyal—that their sympathies are peculiarly American—that the more money they get from England the more they will want, and that the sooner they are given over to the United States, the cheaper and better it will be for those concerned." A very prominent member of the British Parliament, in a speech delivered recently, said England's source of strength was in the East, to which the attention of her statesmen should be directed in the future. And a writer in the Halifax (N. S.) *Citizen*, over the signature of "Bright," and said to be Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, the ablest statesman in British America, states that the fact of England holding the North American colonies rendered her only a second-rate Power, for Uncle Sam could whip her on this continent with his left hand; but if freed from the colonies, the only remaining cause of difficulty between the two greatest nations in the world would be removed. The Colonial Secretary, on the 11th of March, proposed to the British Parliament to reduce the British troops in the Provinces from 16,185 to 6,249; and the London *Times* of the 13th, only two days later, said: "If the mass of the people (in the North American Colonies) should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, of which there is no proof or symptom, England will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it; and unless the mass of the population should desire it, the United States can have no wish to receive them."

These sentiments of British statesmen and leading London writers afford to the people of the Colonies the most satisfactory evidence that their destiny is in their own hands. When they decide to enter the American Union, each Colony, by accredited representatives, will respectfully inform the Crown of their purpose, and at the same time send a delegation to Washington to treat for terms of admission. The American Government would not only offer liberal terms but would act as mediator between the Colony and England in arranging, amicably, the terms of separation and Union.

ACADIA.

Political Matters Dull—The Quebec Legislature—Commercial Distress—An Emigration Movement—The Question of Repeal in Nova Scotia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

The quiet that now prevails in political circles is believed to be ominous of the storm which is almost certain to follow the opening of the Federal Parliament, when the question of acceptance of the proposition for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay territory comes up. The feeling of the country is strongly averse to the terms proposed, notwithstanding the leading journals of both parties fully acquiesce in them. It is thought that the Government will not venture to advise the unconditional acceptance of Earl GRANVILLE's proposition, because it is believed that a judicial decision would be in favor of this country, and against any claim of the Hudson's Bay Company whatever. But as regards the Ministry, they are clearly bound to resist the proposed terms. The delegates, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER and Hon. W. McDOUGALL, have been careful not to commit themselves to the proposition of the Colonial Minister, and the Premier, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, said in Parliament, last year: "We wished to take possession of this territory, and would undertake to legislate for it and govern it, leaving the Hudson's Bay Company no right, except the right of asserting their title in the best way they could in Courts of competent jurisdiction; and what would their title be worth the moment it was known that the country belonged to Canada, and that the Canadian Government and Canadian Courts had jurisdiction there, and that the chief protection of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the value of their property, namely, their exclusive right of trading in those regions, was gone forever! The value of the Company's interest would be determined by the value of their stock, and what would that be worth when the whole country belonged to Canada!" Now it is proposed to reserve for the Company 3,000 acres of land at each post or station throughout the territory, and the twentieth part of the "Fertile Belt." The tone of the Government journals would indicate the intention of the Governor-General to recommend in his speech that Parliament should accept the offer; and if he does, then a stormy time may be anticipated. The return of Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER from England is daily expected, and, no doubt, he will readily fall in with the rest of the Cabinet on the Hudson's Bay question; but Mr. McDOUGALL will not be here until after the opening of Parliament, and if he maintains the view he has already expressed, he will not consent to the acceptance of the terms offered. In case of a disagreement he will be obliged to leave the Cabinet. It is difficult to say, however, what changes may come over both Sir JOHN and Mr. McDOUGALL.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Quebec, which made such poor promises of successful legislation at the beginning of the session, was prorogued on the 5th inst., and, strange to say, presented ninety-five bills for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. It has disposed of some important matters, and adopted the best school bill ever passed by any Legislature. Where so little was expected, it is surprising that so much was done. The Legislature shows a good record, in spite of all the squabbles, but it has been unable this session to get rid of the inequality in the expenditure as compared with this Province. For instance, the Lieutenant-Governor's office costs $1,765 more than in Ontario; the Executive Council, $4,900 more; Attorney-General's office, $4,350; Treasury office, $7,081; public works, &c., $5,885; legislation, $55,429; and the administration of justice, $103,045. This is enormous, considering how much smaller Quebec is than Ontario, as regards population, and how much less should be required to carry on the affairs of government there.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The whole country is evidently in a state of deep commercial distress, but from what cause it is not easy to tell. Business is everywhere stagnant, and failures are both numerous and frequent. Some large houses in Montreal have been obliged to succumb, and others will follow. The system of forcing goods upon the country merchants is worse than ever, and the country swarms with commercial travelers. Heretofore the complaint was that over-importation did the mischief; but the same thing cannot be said now, for the stocks are by no means heavy. What makes the matter worse, is the fact of a continuous exodus of the youth of the country to California and the United States—not French Canadians, merely, but numbers of able-bodied young men in Ontario, who might be supposed to be willing to undergo any amount of hardship in Canada if everything suited them. It is not that the country is unsuitable, but rather that they do not consider they obtain a sufficient remuneration for their labor. We have always more than we need of a certain class of idlers, whose absence would not be regretted, but, unfortunately they remain, and others we cannot well spare are leaving us.

AN EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

Something was really needed to check the outflow of our population, and the Government of Ontario have come to the rescue with a plan to encourage European emigration hither. Last session they obtained a vote of $10,000 to aid emigration, and the first part of it that they are about to spend is in sending an agent to England, just two months too late to be of any real service. If they understood the business they would have acted without delay after obtaining the vote, because then their efforts might have been of some avail for this season's emigration. As it is, when the agent reaches England in the course of two weeks, he will find that he cannot influence people who have made up their minds. Of course the great object is to counteract the efforts now made in England to induce emigration to the United States, but it is not likely to be successful. By all accounts the emigration this season will be the heaviest that has been seen for many years, but it is to be feared it will be of the worst class, as emigration societies in London have been engaged for some time in preparing for the shipping of very large numbers of the destitute poor, none of whom will be able to help themselves after reaching our shores. They will be sent out by subscription, but on coming here must be a burden upon the country. Our Government understand very little how to encourage the right sort of emigration, and therefore must be content to see it passing away to the Western States.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN QUESTION.

The Repealers may as well throw up the sponge, for it is now apparent that Mr. HOWE will beat by long odds. He had a hard fight at the first, but as time was given him it has operated in his favor, and it is now conceded that he will win Hants quite easily. Repeal appears to be pretty effectually killed, and it is believed that if HOWE is returned the local Government will demand a truce, and the Repealers strike their colors. Stranger things have happened than a proposition might be made in the approaching session of the Legislature to accept the situation. Mr. HOWE is, meanwhile, on the stump again, having fully recovered from his illness. The election comes off in ten days or so.

EXTRADITION CASES.

One HENRY TRAVERS, who has been living in Chatham for five years, has been arrested, and, on examination, committed to await the receipt of a requisition for extradition to the United States, on a charge of having murdered PATRICK ROONEY at Springfield, Ill., in 1863. The case appears to be very clear, and there can be no hesitation in giving him up. He was known in Chatham by the name of Charles Alley.

HENRY M. BRAGG, the alleged forger from Haverhill, Mass., has been released, as Detective HUNTER, upon whose representations he was arrested at Hamilton, failed to put in an appearance after the prisoner had been remanded twice. It is undeniably true that there is a charge of obtaining money under false pretences against him, and, having left his wife and eloped with a Miss TILTON, he will probably not venture to return to Haverhill. He is said to be spending money freely at Hamilton in company with his friend SARGENT, who also "left his country for his country's good."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Passion Week—An Active Public Man—The King—A Little Revolution—Prince Humbert—Anniversaries—Italy and Austria—American Topics—War Talk—The Pope's Golden Wedding—The Brindisi Route—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

As we are in Passion Week no public business is done, at least by Parliament, which body adjourned four days ago, to come together again on the 12th of April. The most active man in these days in the Italian Legislature, and the one who exercises as much influence as any other, is Signor UBALDINO PERUZZI. He is one of the most energetic and useful of Italian public men. He is not only Sindaco, or Mayor, of Florence, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, but some assert that his counsels have more weight than those of any other man with the Government actually in power. Although not at present in the Ministry, Signor PERUZZI has had, more than once, a place as member of the King's Cabinet, and his practical habits and large experience qualify him in an uncommon degree for participation in public affairs. To his judgment quite as much as to that of the actual Minister of Finance, it is said, is due the present improved condition of the annual balance of the Italian Kingdom.

THE KING.

The King will pass the Easter vacation at Turin, to which city he has already gone. Before leaving he gave a special audience to the Count D'USEDOM, Prussian Minister, and afterward sent him his portrait set with brilliants, as a proof of the good understanding which existed between the two countries, and a recognition of the good offices of this agent during his residence here.

A LITTLE REVOLUTION.

There has been a little revolution at Spezzia. The Sindaco of the town being unpopular, the inhabitants, with various cries, raised an excitement, which continued several hours, with threatened violence. The Mayor, making a virtue of necessity, resigned his place just as the military force was called in.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

Although the Prince HUMBERT has nothing to do with the Administration, yet during his long visit to Naples he has become to the people of that city and Province very much like a Viceroy. With something like a Court, graced by a gentle wife, the palace is once more the centre of the polished society of the ancient capital. Foreign Princes are entertained with the same courtesies which the King is called upon to extend to his guests, as we have just had example in the visit of the Prince of BADEN.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The twentieth anniversary of VICTOR EMMANUEL's accession to the throne was made account of in various parts of the kingdom. At Naples a civic crown of gold was made, and paid for by the contributions of 15,000 loyal subjects, and a committee is to bring it to Florence, and present it in their name to the King. At the same time GARIBALDI's birthday, which falls on the 19th of March, the *festa* of St. Joseph, the father of the Virgin, is taken notice of, and honored in some of the cities by demonstrations of recognition.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Something is still said about a possible meeting between VICTOR EMMANUEL and FRANCIS JOSEPH. A letter written by the King's hand was presented by his messenger on the arrival of the Emperor at Trieste, and that is the foundation for the belief that an invitation has been given to visit Italy. Italian sympathies are strong at Trieste, and General DELLA ROCCA was received with nearly as much cordiality as the Emperor. By the accounts we learn that the American flag was displayed on many buildings, but the meaning of such a demonstration is not explained.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

We have seen lately some articles in Italian journals which show how imperfectly American affairs, in spite of many intimate relations, are understood here. The seating of the new President and the appointment of the Cabinet, have been the cause of a renewed examination of our condition. Men appointed to posts of the first rank, who have never before been heard of here, is what puzzles most these interested inquirers. The newspapers are sure to get our names wrong, and then go groping blindly on the wrong track after knowledge. The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, certainly not the worst informed journal, says it has looked into all its encyclopædias and biographical dictionaries, and can find no account of M. HAMILTON TICH, the new Secretary of State, and successor of the eminent M. SEWARD. It makes similar blunders about other men. Not much information comes directly to these newspapers, as they have no American correspondents and few exchanges. They get what they can from French, German and English sources. It is their office to acquire a knowledge of geography and history, and of contemporary political actors. It is hardly ours to teach them; but there is room for missionary work.

It is common now, even here, for a good many journals to hold up the political institutions of the United States as a warning. The more the Republicans cite our example—and it may be sometimes without much discrimination—the more active the Monarchists are in stimulating hostility. The Republicans will survive such attacks, and are well able to carry on the battle, as they have the freedom of an open field.

WAR TALK.

With the opening of Spring is revived once more the talk of war. For two years those ever ready to sound the alarm have piped in the same tone, and yet the peace has been kept. Everything is ready for a campaign, and yet neither Frank nor Teuton has put foot in stirrup to move toward the field. Since the salt of the treaties of '15 lost its savor, European Governments, and millions of soldiers are "spoiling" for a fight. Agents are still flitting from pillar to post, and the curiosity of speculators is kept alive. Signor NIGRA, Italian Minister, has gone back to Paris, bearing whatever message he has received from his Government. Among other changes, Signor CERRUTI will be recalled from Washington, and the Marquis MIGLIORATI, at present in Spain, will take his place. Between countries whose relations are uniformly friendly, a change of agents can have little political significance.

THE POPE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

The subscription gift for the Pope's Golden Wedding comes in liberally from all parts. Don MARGOTTI, the conductor of the *Unita Cattolica*, is the most active agent, and his lists fill whole columns of his little newspaper. The Pope's money chest will be largely replenished, and the ship of St. Peter can be kept afloat until the 8th of December. The health of PIUS IX. is extremely good, and he smiles benignantly upon the enemies who have so many times shown their eagerness to send him to his final rest.

In the Kingdom of Italy the ecclesiastics go as far as they dare in hindering whatever may give religious, or rather sacerdotal, prestige to the excommunicated sovereign. At Reggio, on the King's birthday, the Bishop ordered his subordinates to take no part in the church ceremonies. Although such conduct is not an offence punishable by law, the authorities of Reggio have used such means as are in their power for retaliation.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Commission to see about opening the Brindisi and Brenna route, from Egypt to the north of Europe, will meet in Italy on the 3d of April. A great circumstance is made of what seems to be a small thing as a matter of engineering, although great in its economic importance. A railroad committee in America would arrange a time-table in a few days for travel such as this, which has employed the combined wisdom of two nations for three months. It is probable that the railway across our Continent will be in action quite as soon as this somewhat abridged route between Asia and Europe. The interest which Italians take in the project for the transfer of the Indian mail route to roads which cross their territory is natural, as they see in it a restoration of a portion of a long lost traffic.

THE SEASON.

Although the past Winter, on the whole, has been a mild one, the Spring in this part of Italy is much behind. There is no green yet on the trees in the Cascine, and cannot be, with the present progress made, in less than a fortnight. I have sometimes known the park covered with a tender verdure a month before this. But the weather has been favorable for the Spring wheat, and for weeks the hill-sides and plains have worn a rich robe of golden green. The plum and almond trees blossomed sorrowfully a month back, and now peach and cherry are prolonging their reluctant flowering. But in spite of the cool weather, we have had peas, lettuce, spinnage, radishes and cauliflowers during the whole Winter, and this in a latitude two degrees north of New-York.

ANGELICO.

KENTUCKY.

John C. Breckinridge and his Prospects—Negro Testimony—The Federal Appointments—Democratic Tribulations—Newspapers—The Next Senatorship, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, April 9, 1869.

Since his return to Lexington, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has visited Frankfort and Louisville. He is yet undecided as to what he will do or where he will go. There is a good deal of talk about his returning to the practice of the law, which he never practiced or understood, but among the knowing it is surmised that he will go into the Kentucky Legislature at its next session in place of PRESTON, who now holds the seat for Fayette County, but who will give way for BRECKINRIDGE.

It is all a mistake that BRECKINRIDGE is poor and broken. He is worth not less than $80,000, and his health was never so good as it is at present.

The question of admitting negroes to give evidence before the Courts of Kentucky is being revived. Its principal opponents are JESSE D. BRIGHT, the Indiana carpet-bagger, and DICK STANTON. Governor STEVENSON, who is a cypher as to influence, is neither for nor against the proposition. But the Press of the State is for the measure, and it is likely to be finally carried.

The appointments of General GRANT are not giving satisfaction to the Republicans. At Louisville and Lexington the party is very discontented. The result will be a diminished Republican vote this Summer.

Among the Democrats there is also a good deal of trouble. The recent municipal election in Louisville gave rise to a break which may prove in the end disastrous. The ward politicians, who have engineered the party for years, were defeated and a gentleman by the name of BUNCE elected by a majority of nearly 500. This is considered a Republican victory, although the rebels generally supported BUNCE, who had all the newspapers and cliques to fight.

Speaking of newspapers, there are now but two in Louisville, and they are owned by the same parties, viz.: ISHAM HENDERSON, W. N. HALDEMAN and HENRY WATTERSON. The latter may be considered the luckiest newspaper man in America. Less than a year ago, on the death of Mrs. PRENTICE, the Louisville *Journal* Company made him a present of one-third of its stock to induce him to come from Nashville, where he edited a newspaper, and edit the *Journal*. At that time the *Courier* had it all its own way, and the *Journal* was clear out of the race. WATTERSON accepted, and in six months succeeded in forcing a consolidation of the two papers and placing himself at the head of the largest enterprise in the West. He is considered an unscrupulous partisan, but a live editor and a good business man, though not yet 30 years of age.

Frankfort is now enjoying a spell of quiet after three months of gaiety and bustle. The Legislature adjourned three weeks ago. It was confessedly the most ignorant and unprogressive that ever met. Nothing whatever was done that was either just or liberal. The next session has a United States Senator to elect, and the foremost candidates will be Governor STEVENSON and Judge FOSTER, the one a timid secessionist and the other a violent Bourbon. PRESTON's friends are keeping him quiet in order to get his disabilities removed. BRECKINRIDGE could be elected, but as he would not be admitted, it would be out of the question.

D. F. S.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Disturbances in Alamance County—The Legislature—Division Among the Republicans—Cheering Indications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, April 5, 1869.

The recent disturbances in Alamance County have been very much exaggerated by both political parties. The *Standard*, the Republican organ, in double-leaded editorials, magnified the petty freaks of a few excitable young men, dressed in a showy costume, into a second rebellion. The county was represented to be in a state of excitement, the Union men of both races were flying from their homes, and the whole population was frightened almost to death. This was the *Standard's* account. The *Sentinel*, a Conservative paper, on the other hand, was equally boisterous and sensational, laying the whole blame with the Republicans, and that the entire Democratic Party in the County of Alamance was in terrible dread in consequence of the violence of HOLDEN's militia. Recent examination shows the whole thing to be a tempest in a teapot.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in session for several months and, with the exception of the Revenue bill, has done absolutely nothing for the people of the State. There is a general sense of indignation, from all political parties, on account of the tardiness and utter incapacity of the General Assembly to appreciate and legislate for the interests of the people. In either branch, there is not a single member with sufficient comprehension to grasp the necessities of the hour, and to take action accordingly. Every man seems to have his own particular measure, of a petty nature, relating probably to some work of internal improvement, which he thinks is all important, and must receive immediate attention. Special legislation for the benefit of individuals is the order of the day. General legislation, looking to the elevation of the prostrate people, is seldom or ever considered worth a moment's reflection.

As the result of this state of things, North Carolina bonds are to-day selling below par and the prospect is, unless something is speedily done, that the credit of the State will be utterly ruined.

A PROSPECTIVE DIVISION IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From a recent tour over the State, your correspondent saw evident tokens of division among the Republicans. This prospective split arises from the insane greed for office, both parties claiming all the offices. These parties are composed of the native and adopted citizens. The former demand their full share of Federal patronage, while the latter are equally urgent in their demands.

The native Unionists refer with emotion to their ceaseless and consistent support of the National Government. They only ask one-half of the positions, and impartial observers will cheerfully admit that they are entitled to them. The Union men of North Carolina, with their brethren in the South, suffered everything but death, rather than renounce their allegiance to the old Government. Governor HOLDEN is a fine specimen of this class. The adopted citizens in this State are generally willing to do justly by their fellow-Republicans.

There is, however, a single-minded fellow named COOK, a member of the Senate, who is a standing candidate for everything. He wanted to go to Congress, but the people laughed at him. He is now crazy after the Marshalship, threatening all sorts of things if he is not gratified.

This foolish aspirant is troublesome to his friends; something must be done for him, and he will probably be elected to a seat in the Asylum next term. It is the pernicious influence of such dabblers in politics that endangers the cause of Republicanism in this State. Mr. CARROW, the other candidate for the Marshalship, is a native Republican, tried and true. He was offered the Treasurership at the last State Convention, but declined it. He is the man for the place.

CHEERING INDICATIONS.

The citizens are waking up to the great and pressing importance of immigration. All over North Carolina societies for the promotion of this cause are forming. Several agents have been dispatched to Europe. Swiss colonists already are settling near Goldsboro, and more of them are coming. On the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad there is a thriving village, composed principally of northern settlers. Colonel HECK and Dr. HAWKINS, the President of the road, are largely engaged in the planting of vineyards. These gentlemen are very desirous of immigration, and are ready to lend their influence to any industrious mechanic or farmer who may desire to come here.

S.

NEWPORT.

The Coming Season—Number of Cottages Already Taken—Preparing for a Lively Time.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, April 9, 1869.

The Newport season for this current year of grace is still in embryo—a chaotic mass of hopes, preparation and speculation. But if we are to read its diagnosis from the premonitory symptoms, we must prognosticate a favorable result. All of which we shall proceed to prove from the following facts and data: *Imprimis*, the last fashionable influx was more than usually large, yet the rental of cottages up to this date exceeds by one-half the number let at the same time last year, no less than eighty-two having been taken for the coming Summer. Of these, eighty were rented by ALFRED SMITH alone, leaving only thirty in the market—nor could so many eligible locations have been obtained were it not for the large number of our permanent residents who are traveling abroad, and who, remembering the plundering of tenantless houses a year ago, very wisely prefer to let them rather than to leave their homes thus exposed. The prices obtained so far rule the same for three-quarters of the property leased, while the remaining fourth are contracted for at higher prices. So it is to be presumed that as the demand for cottages promises to exceed the supply, the last comers will find stiff prices and a firm market. Of the hotels it is almost too soon to speak, with the exception of the Aquidneck, which, under the charge of its old and we believe popular proprietor, Mr. HODGES, has been thoroughly overhauled, with an addition of some forty rooms, and other material changes, which cannot but add greatly to the comfort of its guests. It will open its doors on Monday next for the reception of visitors, and at this early season will form a pleasant and central headquarters for the house and boarding-place hunters who drop in upon us by boat and car to find an abiding place for the sultry days to come. Meanwhile the painter, the gardener, and the road mender are all busy getting ready for the season.

Of local sensations we have little to boast. A meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Newport boats, held in this city on Wednesday last, decided, by a vote of 305 to 144, to authorize the Directors of said Company to sell the boats, &c., to the bidder who might be disposed to give most for what has of late been a less remunerative property than in days gone by. It is probable that Mr. FISK, who seems to have a genius for buying anything and everything large enough and dear enough to interest this greenback king, will become the purchaser. If this be so, then good-by to cheap travel and opposition. Still, if we could get a three-dollar fare from Newport to the metropolis, we are inclined to believe that it would induce a greater amount of travel, and prove a satisfactory medium between the *too* cheap price of one dollar and the somewhat extravagant figure of $4, while the through fare to Boston is only $5. But we doubt if any steamboat line will be a pecuniary success, particularly on sea-going routes, so long as thousands are expended in tawdry, tasteless gingerbread work of paint, carving, lace curtains and gilding, while real strength and capacity is but too often a secondary consideration.

ARIEL.

The Resignation of the Keepers of the Michigan State Prison.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 9.

At the interview with the keepers on Wednesday, no pledges were given by the Governor or the Inspectors. Governor BALDWIN briefly addressed the men, and stated to them that, while he regretted the action of the Legislature, and did not consider $600 as a fair compensation for their services, still their action in resigning en masse, and without affording the Agent or the Inspectors fair time to supply their places, was unworthy of them, and attended by positive danger. After some further remarks in this vein, Mr. BALDWIN assured them that the Board of Inspectors would do all in their power for them, and asked them to resume work with this understanding. The keepers then decided to comply with his request, and personally promised to return to their places on Thursday, and not to again resign in a manner that could only jeopard the interests of all parties.

It is understood that the Board of Inspectors will decide to employ them all as "guards" and not as "keepers." The salary of the last officer is fixed by the statute, but that of the first is left to the Board. They will then establish their salaries at the old rates, and by this means remove the cause of the recent difficulties. The prison shops are now in operation as usual.

EX-GOVERNOR HENRY S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, has published in a Nashville paper a two-column letter reporting the results of his observations during his late three weeks' visit in Washington. In brief it is, that it is safe to trust President GRANT, and that it would be very unwise to listen to Ex-President JOHNSON.

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

Preparations for More Strikes in the Summer—Combinations Among Employers—Organization Among the Workingmen—The Story of the Strikes of Last Year and Their Results—Compromises Demanded by the Situation.

To all appearance the "strikes" which have for several weeks past agitated the laboring classes, and seriously affected several industries, have come to an end. But it is apparent to those who have more closely observed the progress of these fights between capital and labor—the manufacturer and the mechanic—the Boss and the Hand—that this quiet is deceptive; it is the lull in the storm; the truce in the battle. The preparations for further fighting, we are sorry to say, continue; and unless a wise spirit of compromise prevails, this Spring and Summer will behold a renewal of the scenes of last Winter and last Summer.

There is little doubt of an intention on the part of the bricklayers, plasterers, masons, carpenters, painters, and all other mechanics employed in the building trade, to insist on the recognition and observance by the employers of the Eight-hour Law. There has been observable for a long time past a disposition on the part of the employers to render the law as enacted in this State a nullity. The late action of the Government, in relation to the non-observance of the same law in the national workshops has naturally encouraged the employers, but instead of discouraging the employes it has served only to arouse them to their danger, and they are more than ever determined to enforce their rights, even if compelled in order to do so to resort to the dreadful alternative, which employer and employe holds in such holy horror, of striking. The workmen also accuse the employers of tampering with their trades organizations, seeking to dissolve, or at least impair the power of their Unions. How true this is, we are not prepared to say. It would not be an unnatural mode of warfare if the employers should resort to it; but, like other short-sighted policies in war, it would be apt to have an opposite effect from the one which is desired. The agitation of the question in some way has certainly led to the rapid and strong consolidation of the Unions in this branch of trade, and also to the increase of their numerical strength. The painters have recently amalgamated; the carpenters are gathering in their Unions a large number of non-society workmen; the bricklayers are doing the same thing, and the plasterers have nearly every man of their trade enrolled with their societies; and some of these trades already possess, while others are developing, national organizations. With less complete and effective Unions than they now possess, the bricklayers and plasterers have by repeated strikes forced their wages up from $12 to $30 per week. What may they not accomplish with Unions embracing nine-tenths of all the workmen of their branch of trade and an organization extending all over the country? What may not such organizations do politically, is a question with which we have nothing to do at this time, but it is a very significant one that irresistibly suggests itself to every thinking mind.

In view of the renewal of this conflict it may not be uninteresting—we certainly think it will be suggestive—to employers and employes to reflect on the results of the past "strikes." It may suggest to both parties that, after all, there are better methods of settling differences of this sort than by conflicts which have an immediate and direct effect in damaging both parties, with a very uncertain prospect of distant good in view.

THE STRIKES OF 1868.

During the past year of 1868 there were strikes of more than a dozen trades, some only partial but others entire. These included the bakers, tailors, clothing cutters, marble-bed rubbers, iron moulders, slate roofers, coopers and others, the largest and most extensive of which was that of the bricklayers. Nearly every one of these trades societies lost money by the strikes, while their gains were but partial and temporary. The Bricklayers' Union spent nearly $30,000 in money, exclusive of the loss sustained by three or four months' idleness of 1,000 or 1,500 men. The master masons are believed to have lost and spent during the same period $500,000 or upward. The picture is not a consoling or encouraging one for either party to the strike.

THE BAKERS.

The bakers, being among the worst paid and hardest worked of any class of mechanics, undertook, during the Summer, to improve their condition by striking for an advance of wages and a reduction of their hours of labor. They asked from $15 to $18 a week for twelve hours' work per day, instead of from $7 to $12 for sixteen hours' work per day, which they were getting. They were partially successful during the warm weather, but when Winter set in, and family baking was resumed by housekeepers, many bakers were discharged from work, and the wages of others were cut down to the old figures, and even below, while the hours of labor were increased also. The consequence is that these men are worse off to-day than they were before the strike. This trade presents the singular fact that the largest and wealthiest bakers are willing to pay the best prices. As a general rule, the largest baking establishments pay the highest prices and exact the fewest hours, but they complain that their smaller competitors would soon run them out of the market if they should attempt to reform the baking abuses alone. The large employers are willing to employ a greater number of hands, so as to lessen the labors of all, and to pay them better prices, provided the small shops will do the same thing. The rivalry in the trade is, however, so great that it is feared that no beneficial compromise can be effected at present. The chances of reforming these abuses by a strike are not by any means promising, but the bakers evince a determination to try them. In the present condition of their Unions, embracing a small proportion of the number engaged in the trade, and with a bank account footing up less than $750, their chances of success are small.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS

struck early in June for an advance of wages from $16 and $18 per week to $20 and $24. While business was brisk and the market allowed this advance, the employers gave it, but when Winter approached the wages were cut down again to the old rates. They have just closed a successful strike for a return to last year's rates, and are tolerably well prepared to maintain themselves at their present *status* during the Summer.

IRON WORKERS.

Some boiler makers in shops on the east side of the City struck toward the end of July for an increase from $3 to $3 50 per day. About the same time the iron moulders in Singer's Sewing-Machine factory struck for an advance of 15 per cent., piece-work, which was allowed to good hands; but when the superintendent of that establishment, discriminating between good, bad, and indifferent workmen, discharged some, the shop committee refused to work unless all were kept. The result was a "lock-out" for three weeks, when, after thorough investigation by a committee of the Iron-moulders' Union, the action of the superintendent was sustained, and work was accordingly resumed. This class of mechanics earn from $20 to $30 per week—nearly all work by the piece.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

Late in the year the cigar-makers struck for an advance of $2 and $3 per thousand for certain kinds of cigars. The employers organized an association and resolved not to employ society men. This action brought the latter to a realization of their position, and conference committees were appointed, a compromise was effected, and peace again was secured between the contestants. Had the strike continued, and our supply of "real Habanas" been increased in price, the consequences would have been fearful even to contemplate!

SHOEMAKERS.

The four unions of shoemakers—one English, two German and one French—were on strike for eight weeks at a heavy cost to resist a reduction of twenty per cent. on their weekly wages, and finally, owing to the weakness of their organizations, had to succumb. These unions are now in better condition, but their organizations are not such as to justify them in attempting to dictate better terms. At the same time an uncompromising disposition on the part of the employers will result in adding greatly to the strength of these unions.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS.

The house painters struck in 1868 for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law. The house carpenters went off next with two strikes, one in March and one in May, the former for $3 75 per day and the Eight-hour law on Saturdays, and the latter for $4 per day. This rate has been cut down also since last Summer. The anticipated fight this Summer threatens to be for a renewal of the rates obtained last year.

THE COOPERS

struck in May, 1868, for an advance of prices paid for piece-work of certain kinds, and again in November for a general advance of twenty-five per cent. on every kind of work. They adopted the following scale for new work: Whisky barrels, $1 25; forty-gallon ale and porter barrels, $1 50; twenty gallons or half barrels, eighty cents; ten-gallon kegs, 60 cents; five-gallon kegs, 50 cents. There is a partial strike of this class of mechanics at present against a reduction of wages. They do not average more than $15 a week wages the year round.

OTHER STRIKES.

The 'longshoremen, after a strike of a few days, secured an increase of wages from $3 to $4 a day; the laborers asked and obtained $2 50 per day, and the German carvers $3 50—an advance in each case of 50 cents per day. The operative masons asked and received the same rate of wages as the bricklayers were getting, without a strike. Their hours of labor were not reduced, and still remain fixed at ten. The cabinet-makers, mostly Germans, demanded $18 a week—an advance of $3, and the quarrymen $3 per day—an increase of 25 cents, which was only partially obtained. Toward the end of May, the piano-forte-makers requested of their employers a general increase of ten per cent., which was stoutly resisted by various large manufacturers. The wages of this trade were then about $16 a week. After several weeks' idleness many of the mechanics went to work again at the old rates, and the strike became a practical failure. The shipbuilding interest has not yet fully revived from the check which it experienced by the carpenters' and joiners' strike two years ago, as the records of the ship-yards for the past year plainly show. Establishments that formerly employed 500 men and upward get along now with from six to twenty men. There are, however, other causes which operate to depress this branch of trade, for which we hope a brighter day is dawning.

PARTIAL STRIKES.

There are several partial strikes in progress even now in this City, and some have just closed. Among these are the slate-roofers and coopers against a reduction of wages; the marble-rubbers, painters and plasterers against non-society men being employed on the same jobs with society men. The printers' strike for an advance of wages, which has continued now nearly two months, is familiar to the public; and the recent strike of the seamen, in their effort to shake off the incubus of boarding-masters, will be remembered also. The strike of the clothing-cutters, just closed, for an increase of $4 a week, has been successful save in two or three shops.

MORAL OF THE STRIKES.

It will thus be seen that, except in the cases of the more thoroughly organized associations or unions, the strikes were futile, or, at best, ended in compromises. Strikes, like every other species of war, are beneficial to no one; both contestants are damaged; and, though no one will deny that they are legitimate and justifiable means of defence, it must be also conceded that in practice they are damaging. As in war, peace must come in the end through compromise; and it is to be equally regretted that the alternatives of strikes between industrial interests, and war between national powers or parties, must at times be chosen. Strikes are the worst character of civil wars; and we hope the threatened one now pending may be averted. If a general strike of mechanics in the building trade shall take place next Summer, there must be very great loss and suffering both to employers and employed, because of its magnitude. Committees of conference are now seeking a compromise upon this question, and we hope may be successful; but the preparation for war is going on on both sides.

There were times when wise counsels and a spirit of compromise prevailed, but they do not now, as we could wish. It is only to a small extent in comparison with the past, that arbitration and conference committees of both employers and employed exist in the several organizations, or that employers hold membership in their employes' associations, and their grievances, if they ever have any, are heard and redressed by the society to the mutual satisfaction of each.

A wiser method of redressing their grievances than by strikes commends itself to the workingmen in the system of coöperation, whose advantages we have before set forth. One of the largest international labor organizations on this Continent—the Iron-moulders' Union—after spending over a million and a half of dollars upon strikes, directed its attention toward coöperation as being a far better way to equalize the expenses and the profits of productive industry. The result now is, that after a trial of about ten years, this body own and manage successfully fourteen of the largest iron foundries in the United States on the coöperative principle, and they aim to control the entire iron manufactures of this continent.

Coöperation or compromise for the workman is a wiser alternative than "strikes."

Concession is for the employer wiser than combinations which engender "strikes" and encourage coöperation.

We sincerely hope the threatened "strikes" will be compromised away.

TOWN BURNED IN GEORGIA.

The Business Portion of Madison, Ga., in Ruins—Thirty Buildings Destroyed.

From the Augusta, (Ga.,) Chronicle & Sentinel, April 10.

Yesterday morning it was rumored on the streets that Madison, the County seat of Morgan County, had suffered very severely from a fire on the previous evening. Later in the day we received information from a trustworthy source, which enables us to give particulars of this most deplorable occurrence. On last Friday night, Right Rev. Bishop BECKWITH, the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, preached in the Methodist Church of Madison to an unusually large and attentive audience, and at the close of his discourse administered the rite of confirmation to a class of converts. Scarcely had this been done and the congregation dismissed, when the cry of "fire" was heard and in a very short time the beautiful little town was in ashes. The fire originated in a large wooden building and store house occupied by Mr. J. C. BROUGHTON, and situated on the western side of the public square. It is not known how it was first started, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. From this point the flames spread to the stores on each side, and the conflagration became general. The business portion of Madison, like nearly all the county towns of a similar size in the State, is built in the shape of a hollow square, in the centre of which stood the Court-house, and lining the four sides were nearly all the stores which the town contained. The store of Mr. BROUGHTON was situated, we believe, almost in the heart of the town, and nearly all the stores adjoining were wooden buildings. Although the first alarm summoned almost the entire male population of the place to the scene of the danger, yet having no fire department to aid them, and no other facilities for extinguishing the flames, the fire steadily advanced. Store after store succumbed to the destroyer. The square was filled with men, women and children, who, turned suddenly out of their homes, stood and witnessed the destruction of their property and yet were utterly powerless to prevent it. The beginning and end of the fire was so sudden, the conflagration progressed with such great rapidity that scarcely anything was saved from the doomed houses, and what was taken away was principally furniture, which was injured so much in the removal as to render it of but little service. The flames, after destroying twenty-nine stores, (every one in the town except one,) comprising several dry goods and grocery stores, [illegible] drug stores, two carriage manufactories, [illegible] together with the office of the [illegible] a large number of private residences [illegible] suburbs, more for a want of [illegible] on than from any other cause. The [illegible] and hotel fortunately escaped. The loss sustained is impossible as yet to estimate correctly. The worst feature is that during the [illegible] most of the [illegible] is wholly inadequate to supply the wants of the people, and they are said to be severely suffering for bread.

We have been permitted to see a letter to a gentleman of this city, which is as follows:

DEAR [illegible]: [illegible] our TOWN [illegible] o'clock. There is but one store left in the place. All the [illegible]. Not much [illegible]. We cannot tell how it originated. We have [illegible]. This is a terrible calamity. We have no means of rebuilding. D. E. B.

THE WHITE PINE MINES.

What Has Been Discovered—The Eberhardt Mine—No Gold, but Plenty of Silver—Climate of the Region—How to Get There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHITE PINE, Lander County, Nevada, }
Thursday, March 18, 1869. }

It is conceded by the people of the Pacific coast that no such important discovery of the precious metals has been made since the discovery of gold in the tail-race of SUTTER'S saw-mill at Coloma, California, in 1848, as has been made here. So far the discoveries extend over a section of country about six miles in length by four in width. The metal extracted from the mines is not, however, gold; neither is its silver mixed with gold, as is the case in the famous "Comstock Lode;" neither is its gold and silver in combination with the baser metals—copper, lead, arsenic, sulphur, iron, antimony, &c.—rendering it difficult and often impossible to work the ores with profit, even when they contain large proportions of the precious metals, but silver, so pure that the ore requires but to be submitted to the process of pulverization and amalgation to turn out 95 per cent. of pure metal.

THE MINES.

On Treasure Hill, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, on what was but yesterday marked on the maps as the "Unexplored Region" lies the silver. By invitation of the Superintendent of the Eberhardt Mine I stepped into the tub and descended to its lowest depths, being let down the vertical shaft by a common windlass, the only machinery for that purpose used here. The width of the ore deposit, or ledge, where drifts have cut, is about fifty feet, (from the surface about 183 feet,) with well-defined smooth walls. Every foot of it consists of fine milling ore, yielding $800 and $1,000 per ton. Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the owners of the mine, informed me that the first 1,000 tons of ore milled from the "Eberhardt" gave a gross yield of over $1,500 per ton, while great masses are found which yield $10,000 and $15,000 per ton. A piece of this kind has been sent on to New-York, and is, I believe, now on exhibition at the banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH. I was also informed that 95 per cent. of silver has frequently been extracted from the ore. The ingots run to 970, 990 and 994 degrees of fineness. The production of the Eberhardt Mine during the three weeks ending March 2, with a ten-stamp mill, was $105,857 33. Nor is this the only mine discovered. They may be numbered by hundreds, many of them producing ores of equal richness with the "Eberhardt." With the present limited facilities for reducing ores, I find that thirty-five different mines averaged, during the month of December, $420 each.

Up to the present time no gold has been found. The San Francisco *Weekly Stock Circular* thus speaks of the prospects here:

"The past condition of White Pine, Lander County, Nevada, affords no possible criterion of its future. It has already achieved so great a celebrity as to have become an object of deepest interest in all portions of the Union, and the results obtained since the discovery of its rich lodes have been so wonderful as to cast all former precedents into the shade. Whether White Pine will prove to be as permanent as the Comstock lode is of course mere matter of conjecture at present, and each person will form some theory for himself. A large number of mining companies, representing over $100,000,000, have already been organized to work the mines of that region; but this fact does not at all seem to deter others from pursuing a like course, and the number increase with such rapidity as to defy exact mention. The bullion product of Lander County is given in the official biennial report of W. K. PARKINSON, Comptroller of Nevada, as follows: In 1867, Lander County yielded $1,357,316 in bullion, and in 1868, $2,463,380, showing an increased production of $1,106,164, due entirely to the recent discoveries at White Pine. The heavy disbursements of capital and the thousands of miners who will be employed by it to vigorously unfold the mineral resources of that region, together with the astounding richness of its ores as developed so far, can scarcely fail to render White Pine a place of remarkable bullion production."

THE CLIMATE, &C.

Snow seldom lies on the hills to exceed a foot in depth, and it has not prevented work or travel during the Winter. Notwithstanding the cold and the snow, mining, prospecting and building have continued with unabated zeal; ore is extracted and transported to the mills; rich and important discoveries are made, new mines opened, labor of all kinds continues in the open air, the streets are thronged with busy men; and even stone-masons, with hammer and chisel, mortar and trowel, ply their trade without hindrance from cold or storm. Such facts are sufficient to prove that no great storm has visited White Pine, and that the climate is never of great severity. Constant advice has been given to those desiring to go to White Pine to wait until Spring opens, but it seems the advice has not been generally heeded, as every avenue leading hither is crowded with people, and every conveyance is filled. Many rich and important discoveries have been made by these hardy adventurers, and fortunes in mining locations, mines, city property and speculations have rewarded them. It would be difficult to restrain the migration when such chances for sudden wealth are offered. The town of Treasure City, the seat of the new County of White Pine, which has just been created by the State Legislature, is growing rapidly, as well as the neighboring towns of Hamilton and Silver Springs. A letter of March 10 informs me that "lots in Treasure City, which sold for $100 to $300 a fortnight previous, were then selling at $800 and $1,500, and next week may be doubled again. Six and eight thousand dollars are now demanded for choice locations on the Main-street. The city is spreading, and buildings of an improved and quite imposing character are now in course of construction."

The town site is on the western slope of Treasure Hill, and in full view to the valley to the north and south for near 100 miles in each direction.

HOW TO REACH THE MINES.

The time consumed in reaching these mines a month hence, when the Pacific roads are connected, will be but six days, as only about a hundred miles of a gap remain to be closed. Then persons from New-York can reach Elko, over the Central Pacific Railroad, some three hundred miles west of Salt Lake City, in five days, while one day's staging down Railroad Valley, as it is called, for a distance of a hundred and ten miles, brings you to the richest and most extensive mines in the world.

The time to go there is now, or what is better, when the connection of the Pacific road is made. The cost of living is but little greater than in New-York. I found very good board to be had for $1 per meal and lodging $1 per night. It takes four days to reach the mines from San Francisco, and it will take six days to reach them from New-York. It costs $150 (coin) to get there from San Francisco, and will cost $[illegible] (currency) to get there from New-York.

In my next communication I shall give you more details. B. F.

EXPLOSION IN A CHURCH.—Considerable excitement was caused about 9 o'clock on Saturday night at the Friends' meeting house, on Lombard-street, between Howard and Eutaw streets, during the representation of Professor CLARKSON'S stereoscopic views, by the explosion of a gutta percha bag filled with oxygen gas. The explosion caused a loud report, and shattered nearly or quite every window in the building; in some windows nearly every pane of glass was broken. There were about two hundred persons in the church at the time, but the only person injured was a little boy named WILLIE BERRY, son of Mr. THOMAS J. BERRY. [illegible] BERRY, the unfortunate boy was removed to his home on Lexington-street, near Pine.—*Baltimore Sun, April 12.*

LONG ISLAND.

The Proposed New Counties on Long Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The good people of Long Island have recently been, and are now, agitated upon the subject of making or erecting a new county out of parts of Queens and Suffolk Counties, and, of course, this is something new on Long Island, where the old towns and landmarks have been so little changed or altered since the division or erection of the three counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk in 1683—the boundaries of the counties and towns being now much the same as at that early period—the changes in the towns having been very few. The town of Hempstead, in Queens County, was divided in 1784, by setting off North Hempstead; the town of Riverhead was a part of Southold, in Suffolk County, till 1792, and these are all the changes that have been made in the time-honored and ancient counties of Queens and Suffolk through the long lapse of nearly two hundred years.

The towns in these counties were all distinctly defined, formed and settled at that early period, and Long Island may almost be called the mother of the State—of the Empire State, and the proposal to change or alter these old landmarks by creating a new county, has made no little stir in the "old dominion" on Long Island.

It is not generally known by the outside world what kind of a country Long Island really is. Many outsiders think it is not much of a country—that it is some sort of a great sandy desert region somewhere out back of Brooklyn, not of much account except as a good place for hunting and fishing—a kind of sportsman's paradise. Such is the idea of the uninitiated.

It is not generally known that Long Island is an island of magnificent distances—that its townships are very large, particularly in Suffolk county, the single town of Brookhaven, in Suffolk county, being three times as large in area as all of Kings county; that there is ample space, abundant room for not only one new county but for two new counties by dividing both Queens and Suffolk counties; by making a new county within the present borders of each; by taking all of Brookhaven, a little to the west of Wading river, by drawing a line across the island on the westernmost point of the township of River Head, and taking all that part of Suffolk county to the west of this line, being the towns of Brookhaven, Islip, Smithtown, and Huntington for a new county. These four towns are set down in the *History of Long Island* by the late Rev. N. S. PRIME, as containing about 354,968 acres of land, being in extent larger than six such counties as Kings county, and these towns contain all the elements, resources and materials, such as villages, churches, schools and post-offices, to make a large and splendid county.

Then let the men and people of the eastern towns in Queens County, who are now before the Legislature for a new county, have one out of the Hempsteads and Oyster Bay; they have space enough, square miles and squares acres enough to make a county three times the size of Kings County. The two Hempsteads and Oyster Bay contain 176,471 acres.

Queens County would be then larger than Kings; or divide the County of Queens equally, as to its surface. Nothing else could be done that would so much benefit and improve all that great central region of this most beautiful and highly-favored island as the creation or erection of two new counties. It would let the light into the vast wilderness, the "boundless contiguity of shade," and direct public attention to Long Island.

There are men and means enough, people enough, within the limits herein described, to do all that is necessary and proper to be done, to constitute the new communities. I know the objections that old prejudice, and old attachments to old customs, old places, and old landmarks, have raised to this change or "innovation," as it is sometimes called, all of which are to be respectfully considered; but I do not propose to answer any objections now, only saying that the greatest good to the greatest number should be taken into consideration in all matters concerning public affairs.

No mention has been made here of the population of the several towns and districts named, leaving that for another time, if need be. The object of this present writing being simply to call public attention to the extent and area of that portion of the Island herein described, and to the unequal divisions, topographically, as the counties now stand, Kings County containing 76 square miles, Queens County, 396 square miles, and Suffolk County nearly 1,000 square miles.

Until within comparatively a few years the population of the old eastern towns on the Island was larger than in the towns on the west end of

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

CHINA NEWS.

Translated from the Pekin Gazette.

WESTERN LEARNING IN CHINA.

Colleges have been opened at several of the great seaports for instruction in the languages, literature, and science of the nations of the West. These institutions are affiliated to the University at Pekin, somewhat as the provincial colleges in India are with the University of Calcutta. The Chinese scheme is in its infancy, but the following official report will show the spirit with which the Government enters into it:

"Your Majesty's slave (Tartar style) CHING CHUN, Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar garrison, and your Majesty's slave QUELIN, Viceroy of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse, on their knees make a report on the College under their care, and ask for instructions. Two years ago we sent six students of this College to Pekin for examination, and received from the Board of Foreign Affairs a communication informing us that they had given satisfactory proofs of proficiency, and been recommended to your Majesty for promotion, which your Majesty had graciously granted. In accordance with the directions of the Board, assented to by your Majesty, we have admitted the said six students to the grade of Bachelor, and allowed them to compete for that of Master of Arts. We have, moreover, employed them as interpreters in the offices of the Viceroy, the Commander and the Port Collector, assigning their posts by lot, and giving them a suitable salary. We still require them, as business may admit, to continue their attendance at the College. Thus, not only will these six interpreters be incited to diligence, but all the students in the College will be stimulated by the hope of similar rewards. If these interpreters are faithful and efficient, we shall confer on them the rank of Sub-Prefect, rendering them eligible to any vacancy that may occur. But as to those who attain the grade of Master of Arts, it would be throwing away their talents to allow them to occupy such posts in the Provinces. As there is a great demand for their services in the open ports, and for teachers in many places, we should reserve them for such positions, &c."

The paper, of which this is only an abstract, makes mention of Rev. Dr. HAPPER and Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, American missionaries, who formerly gave instruction in the College, and of Rev. Mr. BADHAM, an Englishman, who now has charge of the English department. The proposal to employ the better scholars as teachers in other schools yet to be established, indicates something of the scope of the enterprise. Obtaining the germs of science from foreigners, they intend to propagate it among their people.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE EMPEROR'S UNCLES.

The Prince of CHUNG having deceased, the Emperor, by special decree, makes provision for his widow.

"We have always," says His Majesty, "treated our deceased uncle with distinguished respect and gracious consideration during his illness; we visited him in person to inquire for his health, and now that he is gone, we lament his loss, and remember him with ever increasing regret. We order that the widowed Princess be allowed for her support half the salary of the late Prince of CHUNG. Respect this."

DECREE REQUIRING THE ADOPTION OF AN HEIR.

"We lately received," says the Emperor, a [illegible] At the [illegible] died without [illegible] to the house of [illegible] and inquire of the Princess whom [illegible] her husband she would prefer to adopt for a son and heir. The said Princess have done accordingly, and now report that the Princess desires to adopt TSAI YING, the [illegible] son of Prince [illegible]. We order, therefore, that the said TSAI YING, according to usage, succeed to the titles and estates of the deceased. The [illegible] mourning and perform the funeral rites for a hundred days, and receive half the salary in advance to meet expenses. Respect this."

PRAYING FOR SNOW.

As up to the close of Autumn, no snow had fallen at Pekin, the Emperor orders the Princes of the blood to visit sundry temples and pray for it. He says:

"As no snow has yet fallen, and the fields are suffering for want of it, we went in person to the Great High Temple and offered incense. We now appoint the following Princes to repair to the following temples and offer incense," &c.

A HISTORY CALLED FOR.

The Board of Rites, in a memorial to the Throne, remind the Emperor that they had signalized the suppression of the Nanking rebellion, four years ago, by the performance of suitable sacrificial rites, and obtained permission to have an authoritative history of that long and bloody struggle given to the public. Orders had also been given for the erection of monuments in all those Provinces which had been the seat of war. They now regret that, as the new rebellion in the North has been quelled, that also be included in the above-mentioned arrangement. As to the monuments, however, they suggest that it might be well to defer the erection of any until the whole Empire is restored to peace. They speak of four Provinces as still in a disturbed state, viz., Shense and Kansu on the northwest, and Yunnan on the Southwest, in all of which the Mohammedans are giving trouble, as also the interior Province of Kweichau, where the wild mountain tribes are in a state of revolt. They confidently anticipate the speedy reduction of these malcontents, and the full celebration of their peace jubilee.

AN EXAMPLE OF FILIAL PIETY.

The Governor of Kansuh, where the Mohammedans are now in rebellion, reports that a certain General FUSHENTSUNG has asked a furlough to go and see his grandmother! The circumstance might have given rise to suspicion if the said General had not fought over several Provinces, everywhere displaying unflinching courage. The old lady was eighty years of age, and as she was very anxious to see her heroic grandchild before her death, the Governor thought it would be of no use to detain him against his will. His heart would be with his grandmother, and not in the battle-field! He accordingly grants the request, and as the post is an important one, appoints another officer of equal rank to take the command in the *interim*.

THE KING OF ANAM STILL PAYS TRIBUTE.

The Governor of Kwongse reports that an embassy from the King of Anam has arrived in his province *en route* for Pekin. He had entertained the Embassy at a series of banquets, suitable to impress them with the greatness of the Empire, and the generosity of its lord. Finding that the envoys and their attendants had not provided a wardrobe suitable for a Winter journey to the north, he had given them presents of clothing, especially presenting to the chief Ambassadors several suits of embroidered satin. He then appointed an escort, who should conduct them into the neighboring Province of Kwangtung, whence they would proceed to Chinchew in Fokien, and take passage in junks for the north.

It is worthy of remark that though Anam is virtually a dependency of France, the King is desirous of keeping up his connection with China. Query—Why did he send his Ambassadors all that weary way through the inland provinces, instead of sending them by the French line of mail steamers?

Nepaul is in a state of similar dependence on the English. Yet the Rajah, JUNG BAHADOOR, though he wears the Grand Cross of the Bath, not long ago sent an Embassy to pay tribute to the Emperor of China.

CANARY BIRDS.

Where They Come From, Their Peculiarities, and Their Market Value.

Probably few people, save those actually engaged in the importation and sale thereof, have an adequate idea of the number and variety of native and foreign birds sold every month in this market, or could guess within many thousand dollars of the amount of capital invested in the trade.

The bird that is first on the list in number, in wholesale value and in every-day familiarity, is the canary. These little creatures are for the most part raised in cages in Germany, where the breeding of canaries is a very important adjunct to the income of very many a family in humble circumstances. In fact, so great a proportion of these birds are cage-bred, that the Bergh-bird-philanthropist who wishes he could set all the feathered prisoners free, is but wasting his cheap charity; for ninety-nine out of a hundred canary birds, if set free, would be utterly helpless, and would perish of simple inability to take care of themselves in twenty-four hours. In fact, the amiability that would turn a score of canary birds out of their cages into the unknown world is precisely the same as that which would put out of their comfortable houses an equal number of men who knew not where else to go or what else to do.

Canary birds are imported to this country in large numbers by certain men who deal largely therein; sometimes it chances that an entire ship is freighted with nothing else, though this has never occurred but once or twice in the whole history of the trade. As a general rule, several hundred or several thousand birds are taken on board as a sort of supplementary cargo. However it happens, there are always one or more men who accompany them to see that they are properly fed and cared for. Instances are not wanting, however, where the keepers have been so afflicted with sea-sickness or other illness, as to neglect their feathered charges for so long a time that hundreds have died for simple lack of food and water. Indeed, there is one instance well known, and which is remembered with especial vindictiveness by certain bird merchants, where an invoice of 1,500 English sparrows perished, every one, through the neglect of the drunken Englishman whose business it was to look after them on the voyage. This was at a time when the demand for English sparrows was at its height, and every pair of the birds could have been sold at from $5 to $20, according to age and strength. Since that time the sparrows have so increased and multiplied in the land that birds for stocking parks and plantations can be procured in abundance at one-quarter the old price. But that unlucky voyage will never be forgotten by those who had money invested therein; nor will that wretched Johnny Bull who had the birds in charge ever be forgiven or forgotten.

Canary birds are brought over to America in little wicker cages made of willow twigs. These miniature cages are about four inches square, with a slightly-rounded top, and a perch running fore and aft. Most of our readers are undoubtedly familiar with them, and are aware that, though they appear to be exceedingly confined quarters for almost any living animal, the canaries seem perfectly happy and contented in their narrow space. In fact, any person who has ever visited a bird store where a fresh cargo of canaries had just been taken in has, doubtless, been half stunned by their loud, obstreperous singing, as if they were so glad to get ashore that their miniature prison cells didn't trouble them in the least.

Of the canaries, as in the case with most other birds, the male bird is the singer—the *lady*, or as we may otherwise express it—to the woman bird, [illegible] the important duties of laying the eggs and hatching them, and rearing the young birds. Whereas the male bird would, doubtless, in a state of nature, be employed in finding and bringing food to the partner of his life while she was sitting on the nest. However, as the cage, nor common birds are, as a rule, neither of them [illegible] male bird [illegible] of the matrimonial [illegible] to roam abroad [illegible] the boundless fields of nature such delicacies as he would like to choose for the meals of his nest and home, he can only occupy himself with singing to her to beguile the weary days. Accordingly he gives all the time not absolutely required by the [illegible] and the bath, to regaling his patient partner with song. Every note and quaver and trill and possible variation of his musical "organ" are tried over and over again for the comfort and delectation of his little golden lady, who is devoting herself to the immediate cares of their [illegible] family. So that it happens that the male bird, being obliged by Nature to attend to the musical department of the marital copartnership, is, of course, the more valuable of the two, when the values are subjected to the crucial test of dollars and cents. In fact, the female canaries do not sing at all. We have, indeed, sometimes heard, as a phenomenon, of a "crowing hen," in connection with a "whistling girl," but a fine singing female canary is so rare that no mention is made thereof in the annals of canary-birdism. To be sure, there have been ambitious hen-canaries, who have asserted their "female rights" in a feeble chirp, or a sort of bashful chuckle, but no one has yet fairly broken out into honest song.

The value of the untrained cock and the hen bird may be stated as being as 11 to 1; that is, where the cock bird has received no teaching, but is merely a good performer of his own natural note, with a good capability for musical education, he is worth in the open market $11, while his modest mate, the little hen-bird, would sell but for a solitary dollar. A male bird of good color, size and health will be worth probably $15, while his little wife will bring but $1 or $1 50, or possibly $2.

Bird-fanciers have discovered divers and sundry distinctive peculiarities in canaries, and have so cultivated and developed them, that birds of the different strains of blood would, in some cases, hardly know themselves for members of the same family. Without, however, attempting to go into the particulars of the differing qualities of the minutely-divided breeds, let us merely say that the great division of canary birds is into the "long breed" and the "short breed;" there are subdivisions into other classes which are determined by quality of voice, color of plumage, length of wing, feathers and other peculiarities. To any person not a bird-fancier, and who therefore regards the creatures with an unprejudiced as well as unprofessional eye, a canary bird of the most valuable sort, or what is known as the "long breed," is one of the ugliest of all created things. It is a little, high-shouldered, long-legged, scant-plumaged, helpless, idiotic-looking thing. The "short breed" is what nature made the bird—a nice plump-breasted, full-feathered, well-balanced invention. The bird fanciers, in attempting to improve on nature, have by dint of various crossings, back-breedings and family-mixings, succeeded in refining all the plumpness out of the breast and putting it into the shoulders, so that a long breed canary looks like a tall, thin soldier with his knapsack on the back of his neck; they have succeeded in so lengthening the legs that he looks, instead of a tree-perching, like a wading bird; they have robbed him of half his feathers, so that he appears always as if he had been dipped into hot water and half plucked by a drunken cook before he could get away. Yet, despite his ugliness, the "long breed" canary is much more sought for than the other—it is not claimed that he is the better singer. According to the bird fancier's standard, a bird of the long breed should measure twice as many inches in length of body, neck, legs and tail as his shorter brother of the other strain. Why, when the "*short* breed," or *natural* birds, are the better singers, and the *long*, or *artificial* birds, are inferior in song, and infinitely more ugly in body, there should be so much pains taken to perpetuate their long legged ugliness, is a question the writer is perfectly competent to ask, but which is utterly beyond his power to answer.

Although many of our own countrywomen have caught the trick that once was the sole property of the Germans, and now have cages from which many thousands of canaries are hatched every season in America, there are still shiploads of these little feathered companions brought every year from across the water. Certain workingmen in our cities, whose trade is noiseless, and whose time is for the most part spent in their workshops, make handsome additions to their scanty income by attention to the hatching and training of cage-birds. In this City there are many barbers and tailors, of the men, and sewing girls, map painters, photograph colorers, and others among the women-workers, who keep birds, not only for the sweet companionship of their presence and their song, but for the money made by selling their several broods of young ones, which oftentimes are two, sometimes three, and occasionally four, in the course of a year. For all these canaries, whether imported or home-bred, a ready market is found; and the profit upon the outlay is so great that it might be worth the while of those persons who are so earnestly laboring in the good work of finding proper employment for women, to inquire whether the raising of cage-bred birds is not worthy their serious attention.

The France-Mexican Intervention—How It Was Defeated.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We think there is another claimant to the honor so recently appropriated by General J. WATSON WEBB, to the disparagement of our late Premier, W. H. SEWARD, of bringing about the French evacuation of Mexico. The new claimant is now better engaged in resuscitating his fortune in California, and we assume to maintain his claim. It was that vigorous, sturdy and sagacious old gentleman, Dr. W. M. GWIN, formerly Senator from California, who had more to do with breaking up the whole scheme of French intervention in Mexico than any other man living.

Dr. GWIN went to Mexico during the war, with letters of recommendation and indorsement from LOUIS NAPOLEON to MAXIMILIAN, advising and requesting the latter to give his sanction and aid to an enterprise—in which Dr. GWIN and the Emperor, and several of his most intimate friends, were deeply interested—for the establishment of a colony, to be composed chiefly of Americans, in the auriferously rich State of Sonora. This colony was to be protected by a French force of 5,000 men, and Dr. GWIN was to be the Governor thereof, with such title as he might select. Large reservations were made of mining rights and privileges, and emigrants were to be invited from all parts of the world, and especially from the Southern States, to settle in the country. The plan was a practicable and brilliant one, and Dr. GWIN was just the man to carry it out. Of great energy and force of character, profoundly versed in human nature and the science of government, sagacious, shrewd and inventive, the Doctor would have made a most successful founder and director of a new colony. He had had large experience in this business in California, and would have drawn around him the very class of men who have achieved such a marvelous result in so brief a period in our Pacific possessions.

The Doctor arrived in the City of Mexico with orders from the Emperor, to the commander of the French forces, to extend to him all the courtesies and respect due to a Prince and a friend and ally of the Emperor. BAZAINE, the French commander, carried out these orders. Dr. GWIN became his guest, was installed in a palace, and whenever he appeared in public was accompanied by a military escort. Now, MAXIMILIAN, with the weakness and characteristics of his family, and of princes generally, was not pleased with what he regarded the assumptions of the upstart American, and undertook to snub the Doctor. The Doctor was an old friend of General JACKSON, and had imbibed no little of the proud spirit of the old hero. Besides, he was the friend and partner of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and as greatly as he desired to carry out his Sonora plan, would not submit to an insult or offence from "an Austrian puppet," and so he incontinently declared the Mexican Emperor "a sap-head with more beard than brains, and fitter to grind an organ, with a monkey on the top of it, than to found an Empire." With this blast he shook the dust of the Mexican capital from his feet, repaired to Paris and told the Emperor "he had put his foot into it, and had better haul it out as quickly as possible; that MAXIMILIAN was a [illegible], and would quickly come to grief." LOUIS NAPOLEON [illegible] this communication [illegible] to the Doctor: "Go back and give him another trial, and if he don't [illegible] I will withdraw my [illegible]."

The Doctor obeyed, and appeared again in the Mexican capital. By this time MAXIMILIAN had accumulated a large amount of vindictiveness against the obnoxious American, whose uncomplimentary references to him had been duly reported; and so, when the Doctor transmitted his credentials from LOUIS NAPOLEON, he was informed that he must communicate the same to some under Secretary. The proud Tennessean [illegible] that he was [illegible] of a real [illegible] to a secondary one, and he would [illegible] peremptory order to the Doctor to "vamos," and he accordingly packed his traps and struck across the country for Texas, taking good care on the way to denounce MAXIMILIAN and his whole scheme as utter failures. Before leaving the City of Mexico, however, he forwarded a dispatch to LOUIS NAPOLEON, which dispatch, and not the breakfast talk of General WEBB, or the cheap bravado of SEWARD, induced the determination of the Emperor to withdraw his troops. MAXIMILIAN, at the instigation of that shrewd Mexican, ALMONTE, thought that he would conciliate the favor of the United States, then about to triumph over the rebellion, and revenge himself upon Dr. GWIN, by communicating to Mr. SEWARD that he had ordered the Doctor out of Mexico because of his friendship for the United States, and to defeat a conspiracy to involve him (MAXIMILIAN) in an alliance with the rebels. This dispatch reached Mr. SEWARD shortly before the arrival of Dr. GWIN in this city, and induced the order for the arrest and imprisonment of the Doctor in Fort Jackson, where he was held as a close captive for [illegible] six months, and does not know for what he was imprisoned to this day.

And this is the veritable and authentic history of the causes and circumstances which led to the abandonment by LOUIS NAPOLEON of his intervention in Mexican affairs, and of the eventful fall and tragic conclusion of the career of the weak but doubtless brave and honest young Austrian Prince.

Warmth from the Stars.

From the London Daily News.

It would scarcely be thought by most person (says our contemporary) that the stars supply the earth with an appreciable amount of heat. Even on the darkest and clearest night, when the whole heavens seem lit up by a multitude of sparkling orbs, the idea of heat is not suggested by their splendor. It will, therefore, seem surprising to many that men of science should assign no inconsiderable portion of our terrestrial heat supply to those distant twinkling lamps. It is not many years since Professor HOPKINS, of Cambridge, went even farther, and expressed his belief that if the earth's atmosphere were but increased some 13,000 yards in height, so as to have an increased power of retaining the warmth poured upon it from outer space, we might do without the sun altogether so far as our heat supply is concerned. As a glass-house collects the sun's heat and renders it available during the time that the sun is below the horizon, so he held that the additional layer of air would serve to garner the warmth of the stars in quantities sufficient for all our requirements. But until lately all these views, however plausible they might have seemed, had not been founded upon facts actually observed. It has been reserved for these days in which discoveries of the most unexpected kind are daily rewarding the labors of our physicists to see that established as a certainty which had before been founded merely upon considerations of probability. Mr. HUGGINS, the physicist and astronomer, has just published the results of a series of inquiries addressed to the actual measurement of the heat which we receive from the leading brilliants of the nocturnal sky. The instrument called the galvanometer, which has been made more or less familiar to many of us by the researches and lectures of Mr. TYNDALL, was made use of by Mr. HUGGINS in these investigations. The instrument was fixed by Mr. HUGGINS' large refractor, so that the image of a star formed by the eight-inch object-glass might fall upon the surface of the thermopile. It will give some token of the care required in researches of the sort to mention that the apparatus had to be left attached to the telescope for hours, sometimes for days, until the needle whose motion marks the action of heat had come to perfect rest. When the time came for making an observation, the shutter of the dome which covers the telescope was opened, and the telescope was turned upon a part of the sky near to some bright star, but not actually under the star. Then the needle was watched to determine whether the change of position had produced any effect. If in four or five minutes no signs of change were shown, the telescope was moved over the small distance necessary to bring the image of the star directly on the face of the pole. Almost always the needle began to move as soon as the image of the star fell upon it. The telescope was then moved slightly away again from the star; the needle was then seen to return to its place. In this way from twelve to twenty observations would be made upon the same star, so that no doubt might remain as to the motion of the needle being really due to the star's heat. In this way it was found that the bright Arcturus moved the needle three degrees in about a quarter of an hour. So did Regulus, the leading brilliant of Leo, the constellation at present adorned by the splendor of ruddy Mars. Pollux gave a deflection of one and a half degree; but, singularly enough, his twin brother Castor produced no effect at all upon the needle. The splendid Sirius gave deflection of only two degrees; but as this star is always low down, and so shines through a greater proportion of the denser atmospheric strata, it is not surprising that its heat should not be proportioned to its brilliancy.

Hydrogen as an Illuminating Gas.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

In every process, chemical or mechanical, a certain amount of loss or waste of either material or power must take place. The results obtained by a chemical process never coincide exactly with the theoretical formula, nor, mechanically, can the work done, ever equal the power applied. An ignorance, or, what is worse, a culpable neglect of these fundamental principles, has led scientific fanatics to spend their time, money, and ultimately their lives, in a fruitless search after the impossible. The loss accruing to ordinary gas, from the very commencement of its manufacture, to the moment that it flows from the burners, as a source of illumination, is occasioned by both chemical and mechanical unavoidable imperfections. The latter is caused by leakage, owing chiefly to defective joints, unsound pipes, and the carelessness of those who are concerned in its manufacture and distribution. The former is due to chemical action solely, and could scarcely be prevented, which is not the case with the other sources of loss. About 14 per cent. may be taken as the average loss incurred in the manufacture and burning of ordinary gas, or that which represents the actual discrepancy between the theoretical and practical results. The composition of ordinary gas consists mainly of carburetted hydrogen gas, and as hydrogen itself possesses no power whatever of illumination or brilliancy, it is not, at first sight quite obvious what advantage results from its presence. Any one who has dabbled in elementary chemistry is aware that hydrogen gas, when tolerably pure, burns with a pale blue flame, emitting little or no light, but endowed with a very high temperature. At the same time, by causing its high temperature to act upon other bodies, such as platinum and lime, it develops a flame of great beauty and brilliancy. To a similar cause is due the illuminating properties of ordinary gas. The action of the high temperature of the burning hydrogen upon infinitesimal particles of carbon renders them incandescent, and imparts to the gas its powers of illumination. Hydrogen, therefore, destitute of brilliancy when pure, becomes possessed of that property when in mechanical combination with carbon; in other words, when it is carburetted. If it were possible to bestow upon hydrogen illuminating properties without carburetting it, as in the ordinary manufacture, the whole process would be rendered much simpler and more economical. It has been asserted that it would be found a great advantage to employ a much larger proportion of hydrogen in the ordinary gas than what at present prevails; in fact, to constitute it rather a hydrogen gas than that of which it is now composed. A very large proportion of hydrogen is lost in the manufacturing process, which might easily be preserved and utilized, resulting in the production of a gas of a superior quality. The same may be stated with respect to other volatile and illuminating ingredients, including the paraffin and benzine, which for the most part are left in the bye products. Were hydrogen more carefully sought for and preserved in the manufacture of gas, the volume would be considerably increased, in addition to a greater purity being imparted to the product. It is notorious that the ordinary gas, in many of the smaller towns, is so impure, and possessed of so small an illuminating power, that many persons refuse to have it laid on to their premises. A gas composed mainly of hydrogen would be free from most of the noxious and disagreeable properties unquestionably possessed by the present great source of public illumination, but until it can be demonstrated that a better gas can be supplied at the same rate, we shall, as usual in such matters, stick to the old plan of manufacture.

Tunneling Under the Sea.

A scheme has been proposed for uniting Ireland and Scotland, so as to do away with the necessity of making a sea passage altogether. The entrance to the railway tunnel, by which it is to be accomplished, on the Irish side is to be from a point about midway between Cushendun and Cushendall, on the coast of Antrim, and on the Scotch side at Glenapp, from whence it would run through the head of the Mull of Cantyre. The total length of the tunnel under water would be fourteen miles three furlongs, and it is said that the ground through which it would have to be made is exactly suited for tunneling operations, and the [illegible] the Scotch side. The estimated time that would be occupied in completing the tunnel is, allowing for all contingencies, under six years, and the cost under four and a quarter millions. To pay a dividend of five per cent. the weekly earnings must be $80 per mile, and an estimate is [illegible] to show that the gross earnings would be largely in excess of this amount, [illegible] the land in the immediate vicinity of the Irish end of the tunnel would be immensely developed. Nobody will be disposed to deny that a railway communication between the two countries would be a very desirable thing if it can be accomplished.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A New Phase of the "Collecting" Mania.

EPES SARGENT writes to the Boston *Transcript*:

"I lately visited where, for my entertainment, an album was shown, used for a purpose new to me. It was of lily-white paper, and on each alternate page were profiles cut from white paper, beautifully and neatly contrasted with the color of the leaf. I learned that it required no uncommon talent to make these so that they bore strong resemblances to the faces for which they were cut. I recognized WASHINGTON, GRANT, LINCOLN, EDWIN BOOTH and others, and also many acquaintances. The profiles of celebrities were copied from familiar pictures; those of friends were of original designs by the ingenious artist. A gentleman was cut cross-legged as it is his wont to sit, another was one leaning upon his arm—this was a very graceful attitude—though most of the collection was of merely the head and bust, though, if a noted character could well be introduced, it added to the naturalness of the work. I was much surprised that a collection so pretty could be made without great natural genius; but when I tried it myself my pride was much elated at my success; still further, I persuaded friends to try it, and there was the same pleasing result, now, I recommend it to all who love nice work, as a charming and profitable diversion."

The Suicide of Brevet Colonel Follett.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 12.

On Friday morning, about 5 o'clock, Brevet Colonel F. M. FOLLETT, Captain commanding Company D, Fourth United States Artillery Regiment, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in his quarters at Fort McHenry. He occupied one of the small cottages on the right of the carriage-way, between the gate and the sally-port, and was left alone for awhile, stretched upon his bed, in apparently a helpless condition, he having been suffering from severe illness for several weeks past. It was ascertained that the unfortunate man had fired two shots from a pistol at himself, but the first had gone upward, and bedded itself in the ceiling; then he placed the muzzle of the pistol to his left eye and discharged it, and the ball passed through his head, carrying with it a portion of the brains and skull, and lodged in the bed beneath him. He lived in an unconscious state until fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock, when he expired. Great depression of spirits, caused by his illness, is assigned as a cause for the rash act. The deceased was about forty years of age, and unmarried. He was a graduate of West Point, from the State of New-York, and was in July, 1850, appointed Brevet Second-Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, United States Army, and served with distinction in the late war. His remains were temporarily interred at the fort, but will be at an early day removed to New-York, in which city his father resides. Yesterday morning the flag at the fort was unfurled at half-mast in respect to the memory of the deceased.

An Egyptian State Ball.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends a long account of the Viceroy's ball given on the 4th ult. at his palace at Gezireh, on the banks of the Nile, about five miles' drive from Cairo. "On reaching the gates," the writer says, "we were stopped by a crowd of Turkish officials, who asked for our tickets, and who on receiving them saluted us, and we passed on through the gates into the grounds. We were at once struck with the beauty and magnificence of the place—the drive on either side studded with trees of the densest foliage, and here and there lamps, whose posts were gilded, and whose soft and blended lights had a beautiful effect. We arrived at the palace too soon, for after having given up our hats and cloaks, we were asked by one of the officials if we would not like to go out in the grounds for half an hour. There was evidently some reason for wishing to get us away, as we found out, for at that moment the Viceroy himself appeared, and told one of the attendants to take us out and show us the grounds. The fact was, he wished to show the palace when lighted up, and before the guests arrived, to the ladies of the harem. We were taken to see the Grotto, a place in itself worthy of much note, it being at least sixty feet high, with walks right through it leading to its summit, and little streamlets of water running and trickling at every nick and corner, and lamps, with the same sort of globes as those in the gardens, interspersed throughout; while here and there was a mimic little waterfall, whose streams run over stained glass lighted from behind, giving to the water the color of the glass on which it ran. From this we were conducted to the Viceroy's hall of reception in the grounds. This is a large open terrace, whose roof is supported by marble pillars, with floor of the same, and in the centre stood a large fountain, which, however, was dry. While walking through the gardens on our way back to the palace, we heard voices laughing and talking, and soon found out that the ladies of the harem were returning through the grounds to their palace. Our guide said we must walk back out of their way, but unfortunately we were too late for compliance. Our only refuge was under one of the lamps, where the ladies passed us. With them, and walking in front, were the Viceroy's daughters, at least so our guide told us; and these ladies on seeing us put up their eye-glasses, astonished at the presence of such curious people. We now returned to the palace. On entering the portico one could not fail to be struck with the magnificence of the interior. Facing us and leading to the upper part of the palace were the stairs of the purest white, and inlaid with strips of black marble, highly polished. Stationed at either corner and at the turns of the stairs were Nubian soldiers clad in tunics of chain armor and helmets, whose visors extended in a bar of steel below the nose. On reaching the top of the stairs we entered one of the large state-rooms, with floor of polished wood, sofas and chairs of crimson velvet surrounding it, and a gigantic ottoman in the centre, of the same material, sufficiently large to accommodate at least twenty-five people. In front of this room was the verandah, where the dancers after each dance resorted for fresh air. The verandah was filled with rich and rare plants, whose soft colors, in contrast with the gorgeous fittings around, gave relief and pleasure to the eye. On the left of this, and about the size of the first room, but more richly furnished, was the reception-room, where the visitors on entering made their obeisance to the Viceroy, who appeared to receive every one very cordially, shaking hands with many of the ladies. On leaving this we walked across the first room to the ball and refreshment rooms, where the dancing was going on. Here were officers in divers uniforms, civilians, (many whose decorations appeared sufficiently heavy to make them almost bow their heads,) Turks in the Viceroy's uniforms and tarboosh cap, all dancing with ladies. Refreshments, such as ices, and every conceivable cooling drink, were being constantly handed round on large chased silver trays by English State servants in red coats, powdered wigs, &c. Supper was laid down stairs in three or four rooms. Fruits and vegetables, both in and out of season, were to be had, and wine in abundance. On the other side, again, were the coffee and smoking rooms. I believe there was not one vacant seat in the large card-room. We returned to the ballroom, now 4 A. M. The dancing was evidently beginning to flag, and many of the people were already gone, and by 5 the last carriages were being called up. During the whole time the Viceroy was walking about the rooms, making himself very agreeable among his guests—among whom were Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the Duke of Sutherland, M. DE LESSEPS, of the Suez Canal, and many distinguished foreigners. The guests numbered 3,000—4,000 invitations having gone out. All the guests residing at Alexandria and Suez were taken to Cairo and back by special train provided by the Viceroy's orders."

THE MANUFACTURE OF MUSTARD.—In the preparation of mustard, the seed is first crushed between iron rollers, and then pounded in smooth iron mortars, each about one foot in diameter. These mortars are arranged in a single row, near the walls of some of the rooms, and the crushed seed is pounded in them by large iron balls, which are worked by machinery. Each ball is attached to a long wooden rod, which is raised a few inches by an arm projecting from a rotating shaft, and then falls by its own weight. Several scores of these automatic pestles and mortars soon reduce the crushed seed to the condition of flour and bran, of a dark, dirty color, in consequence of the non-separation of the seed. The flour and bran are then separated from each other by means of silk sieves. Eight of these sieves are placed loosely inside a large square horizontal frame of wood, suspended by chains at each of its four corners. Violent eccentric motion is given to the wooden frame, by means of an iron rod passing down its centre, and the sieves have an additional motion of their own in consequence of their being loosely fixed in the frame. In one room alone there are nine of these frames at work, carrying altogether seventy-two sieves of various degrees of fineness. The finer the sieve, the more does the mustard improve in color, and the husk is thrown aside to be made into manure [illegible]. Two kinds of seed are thus treated, the brown and the white, the former being much more pungent than the latter, and the two descriptions being mixed to suit the public taste.—*Engineer.*

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—We are in receipt of [illegible] from [illegible] to Delaware, and from Virginia to [illegible] in a good healthy condition, and at this late day we may consider it safe beyond any ordinary danger. It is noteworthy that the usual stereotyped reports of extensive Winter killing do not as usual reach us this season, and from this fact alone we might be led to anticipate a prosperous and healthy condition of the growing wheat crop.—*Chicago Journal, April 8.*

WASHINGTON.

Speech of Charles Sumner in Opposition to the Alabama Treaty.

The Treaty Rejected by the Senate by an Overwhelming Majority.

More Important Nominations Made by the President.

A Large Number of Foreign Ministers and Consuls in the List.

Messrs. Motley and Jay Confirmed as Ministers to England and Austria.

The New-York Revenue Nominations Again Sent In.

Continued Excitement Among the Politicians and Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The scene at the Capitol, to-day, was the same in its leading features as that of yesterday. The office-seekers, lobbyists and correspondents were there in force at an early hour, and the throng was fully as great as yesterday.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 12 o'clock, and remained until about 4. The nominations from the President were received about 12:30, and the rush and crush of Monday was renewed. The main door of the Senate Chamber and the President's Room were the two great points of attraction, around which the crowd surged and heaved through the long, tedious hours. The doorkeepers at the former were kept busy in sending cards to Senators, and those stationed at the latter were no less constantly employed in conveying inquiries to friendly correspondents within from anxious place-hunters without, relative to the names which had been sent in to the Senate.

The ladies' reception-room was crowded with women, mostly well-dressed, and many of them good-looking; and from this apartment, too, cards were sent to the Senate Chamber. The influence of the lobbyist was strikingly exhibited to-day. Men who have been here for years—who have no ostensible business except engineering questionable measures of legislation through Congress, were successful in obtaining interviews with some Senators and in bringing them to the corridors, while in some cases gentlemen of character and eminence failed to obtain the slightest notice. It is barely possible that personal predilections control these matters of courtesy.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The great topic of interest and discussion in the secret deliberations to-day was the *Alabama* treaty. It was rejected all but unanimously. One Democratic Senator voted to ratify it. Some men are made remarkable and are remembered for very slight things. Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, will henceforth be remembered for having cast the only vote in favor of the ratification of a treaty which the common sense of the country repudiated and regarded as almost an insult. It was probably, however, only a mere compliment to the JOHNSONS—Ex-President and Ex-Minister.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER, who moved the consideration of the measure, made a speech on the subject which is spoken of in the highest terms to-night by his fellow-Senators. So impressed were they to-day by the cogency of his arguments and the belief that it embodied the best expression of the national feeling on the question that they removed the injunction of secrecy, and the argument will be given to the public on Thursday probably. From the necessarily imperfect reports which Senators give this evening of the speech, it does not appear that Mr. SUMNER advanced any particularly new views on the subject. The main point of it appears to have been tersely expressed by President GRANT a few days before his inauguration, that the settlement of the claims was not a mere matter of dollars and cents, but involved higher questions of international right and law. Mr. SUMNER laid down and reviewed the duties and rights of neutrals, entering also into the question of the obligations of belligerents. He alluded to the loss to the United States morally as well as materially. The injuries inflicted on us by the course of England were expatiated on at length. The destruction of our shipping, the increased rates of insurance, the fear of our merchants, the succor to the rebels, the prolongation of the contest, all afforded him strong points for effective and scathing rhetoric. Mr. SUMNER maintained that there could be no settlement of the claims until these abstract questions were taken into consideration. The New-England Senator is described to have been more than usually eloquent to-day, and some of his enthusiastic admirers pronounce this the best and greatest of his many great speeches.

When Mr. SUMNER concluded, a motion was made by Mr. CHANDLER to throw open the doors and continue the debate in open session, but it was negatived by a large majority. A general discussion of the subject then ensued. It cannot be called a debate for there was no opposition, all holding the affirmative proposition of instant rejection. Messrs. Scott, Casserly, Howard, Chandler, Warner, Davis, Sherman and Fessenden made speeches, all of them eulogistic of Mr. SUMNER. Mr. CHANDLER, throwing an eye northward to the New Dominion, said that the American continent was too small to hold the two sovereignties. Mr. WARNER is reported to have equaled, if not surpassed Mr. CHANDLER in his sanguinary declarations. If he were President, he would, in his instructions to Mr. MOTLEY say, not to take any further trouble in reference to the settlement of the question; let it go by; if England wishes to open the negotiations, let her do so; if not, not. America can afford to wait the day of reckoning; and altogether, he was rather in favor of holding a whip over her.

MINISTERS TO ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY and Hon. JOHN JAY were to-day confirmed in Executive Session of the Senate—the former as Minister to England, and the latter as Minister to Austria. The feeling here in reference to these nominations is exceedingly favorable. The eminent ability and high standing of both gentlemen is conceded on all sides, and brilliant prophecies are made in regard to their future.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

Among the other treaties which will be considered during the week, is the one known as the San Juan treaty, fixing the boundary line in the straits of that name. Mr. HOWARD has prepared a long speech in opposition to its ratification, and it is not improbable that the injunction of secrecy may be removed from the deliberations in reference to it as in the case of the *Alabama* treaty.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS.

The largest list of nominations yet sent to the Senate was transmitted by the President to-day. General PORTER appeared a few moments after 12 o'clock with plethoric packages, containing altogether 160 nominations, over one-third of which were Consuls. At a later hour he appeared with an additional list of 50 more nominations, making in all 211 sent in to-day. The list of diplomatic and consular appointments was, of course, the centre of attraction. THOS. H. NELSON, of Indiana, nominated as Minister to Mexico, was formerly the very creditable representative of this country at Chili. HORACE RUBLEE, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland, is an editor of many years' experience, and a man of high culture and fine literary tastes. HENRY SANFORD, transferred from Belgium to Spain, every one knows, but it causes much surprise, as it was definitely understood until a late hour this morning that General SICKLES would be sent to Spain. General PILE, of Missouri, yesterday nominated for Venezuela, was withdrawn to-day and nominated as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. This causes still more surprise, and many people feel that the President should not have yielded to the pressure which wrought the change. FREEMAN H. MORSE remains at London, the position having been raised by law to that of Consul-General. Colonel THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of New-Jersey, formerly Chief of Staff to General DIX, an elegant gentleman, gets an elegant place as Consul-General at Florence. He was warmly espoused by Senator CATTELL. WILLIAM P. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, who carries off the prize of Frankfort-on-the-Main, against several hundred apalicants, is a law partner of General BUTLER, and was appointed on his request. J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., of New-York, goes as Consul-General to Paris, a place which everybody expected would be given to Mr. MONTGOMERY GIBBS.

Among the Consuls the following are noteworthy: General CHALLAIN, of Utah, formerly of Illinois, at Brussels; he served gallantly through the war, under General GRANT's immediate eye. General JOHN C. CALDWELL, of Maine, Consul at Callao, was one of HANCOCK's bravest and best division commanders, and is worthy of a much larger place. General DUFIE, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz, commanded a brigade under PLEASONTON, and served through the Summer campaign of 1863. WM. A. DART, of New-York, at Montreal, is the Ex-United States District-Attorney for the Northern District. Major JAMES HAGGERTY, of New-York, at Glasgow, is known to every one for services both military and political. B. D. RANDOLPH KIRM, at Foo Chow, China, is one of the staff of the New-York *Herald* in Washington, and has the advantage of a thorough personal knowledge of the country to which he goes. HERMAN R. A. LINDERMAN, of Missouri, relieves General OSTERHAUS at Lyons, to the regret of many. EDWARD N. NEILL, who goes to Dublin, was formerly private secretary to President JOHNSON to sign land patents. MILTON M. PRICE, of Iowa, relieves Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, at Marseilles. EDWARD STEPHENS, of New-Jersey, who goes to Leeds, is a son of the authoress of that name. HENRY J. WINSER, a New-York editor, who goes to Sonneberg, was appointed on his merits and the endorsement of BUTLER and BEECHER. General ANDREWS, of Minnesota, who relieves YEAMAN at Copenhagen, was a veteran soldier, and would have come to Congress last Fall but for DONNELLY's bolters. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Michigan, who relieves J. ROSS BROWNE as Minister to China, is an ex-member of Congress of decided ability, but no relation to the Senator of that name. JAS. R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, who was yesterday nominated to Nicaragua succeeds, PILE to Venezuela. S. L. GLASGOW, of Iowa, goes to Havre, the place declined by Governor HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, who wanted to go to Liverpool, but finally compromised on the Naval Office at Boston.

Among domestic appointments of note may be mentioned General ELY S. PARKER, late of General GRANT's staff, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ex-Congressman VAN AERNAM, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Pensions. He served through the war and won distinction, and during the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses was a member of the Committee on Pensions. Hon. S. S. FISHER, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, is a distinguished patent lawyer of Cincinnati, and a man of fine abilities. C. BANFIELD, of New-York, Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of JORDAN, resigned, was years ago a law reporter on the Boston *Press*; was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1861, when he removed to New-York, and was subsequently appointed Chief of the Division of Seizures in the New-York Custom-house where he displayed that special aptitude for such work which has designated him for this position. General WHITAKER, of Connecticut, is Postmaster at Hartford, on the indorsement of Governor HAWLEY, though the State delegation in both Houses had agreed on another man. General PACKARD, a strong friend of Senator HARRIS and a most active and vigilant Republican, is Marshal for Louisiana, in place of General HERRON, while, as announced yesterday, General BARLOW gets the Marshalship for Southern New-York. Pertinent to yesterday's appointments, it should be stated that S. A. HUDSON, of Iowa, who replaces FITZ HENRY WARREN, as Minister resident to Guatemala, is not a colored gentleman in the sense stated, unless a very white complexion be considered a color.

Of the list of Consular appointments this much deserves to be said to the credit of Secretary FISH, that, as a whole, it is of a very high order, and there are many very excellent men among them. What attracts much attention seems to be the fact that the Secretary has carefully weighed all the applications and has then decided the cases on their merits, without regard to the daily pressure of members of Congress and others in the behalf of this one or that. For this he deserves the thanks of quite a number of gentlemen, who filed their paper, and left, trusting to his excellent judgment and discrimination, and who are not disappointed. The same may be said, though not to the same degree, of the diplomatic appointments, for political pressure here was more powerfully felt, and it is a notable fact that thus far the only mistakes the President has made in leading appointments has been where he has yielded to overpowering pressure from political sources.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

All the New-York and Brooklyn appointments were sent to-day, precisely as before, except in the cases of the First and Ninth Districts. GEO. A. EVERETT was nominated for Collector of the First in place of HAWKINS. The name of Hon. W. A. DARLING, as Collector of the Ninth, was not returned, the reasons for which have not yet been developed. JOHN V. GRIDLEY for Collector of the Eighth District, was added, as was also W. R. CUMMINGS, as Assessor for the First District. The return of all these names, especially those of BAILEY and PLEASONTON, was a matter of surprise to the Whisky Ring.

The nominations were referred as usual in Executive session, and it is reported that the lobby are to-night making dispositions for a fresh assault on BAILEY and others to-morrow. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who is one of Mr. BAILEY's strongest supporters, left last evening. Some amusement has been created here by the fact that while Mr. GREELEY was receiving Senators in the Finance Committee room, yesterday, and urging the confirmation of Mr. BAILEY, the dispatches from his Washington correspondent slurred that gentleman and predicted the accomplishment of the desires of the Whisky Ring.

A CORRESPONDENT'S FATE.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, a letter-writer to several Provincial journals, and a candidate for Consul at Antwerp, having stated that the President withdrew the tender of a Cabinet position to Hon. JAS. F. WILSON, because he (the President) had learned of Mr. WILSON's alleged corrupt connection with a favorable report on the McGarrahan claim while Mr. WILSON was Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, has come to deserved and timely grief. The President having become aware of the falsehoods, and Mr. TOWNSEND's application having been recommended by Mr. WASHBURNE, he declined to approve the same, and the applicant suffers a deserved punishment.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee on Elections, headed by Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, will leave next week for New-Orleans to investigate the election cases of that State. They will go into the whole subject of frauds and intimidation and violence at the late election. Speaker BLAINE left for his home in Maine to-night. There has been quite a thinning out of members, and by the close of the week, from present appearances, a majority will be gone.

GENERAL SICKLES.

Major-General SICKLES has been retired from the army on the full pay of his rank. He has positively declined the mission to Mexico tendered him by the President, and also the command of the Military District of Louisiana.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to-day—

Thomas H. Wilson, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico.

Charles N. Riotte, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica.

Henry T. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister to Spain.

Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland.

William A. Pile, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil.

Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, Consul-General at London.

Thomas B. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, Consul-General at Florence.

George W. Wurts, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at Florence.

J. Meredith Read, Jr., of New-York, Consul-General at Paris.

William P. Webster, of Massachusetts, Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, to be Minister to Copenhagen.

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister to Venezuela.

Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, to be Minister to China.

Consuls.

Joseph C. Brand, of Ohio, to be Consul at Luxemburg.

Frederick Engle, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Talcahuana.

Thomas Fitman, District of Columbia, to be Consul at St. Helena.

S. L. Glasgow, of Iowa, to be Consul at Havre.

John P. Grier, of Kansas, to be Consul at Matamoras.

J. B. Gould, of Maine, to be Consul at Cork.

Hugo Hillebran, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Smyrna.

John S. Runnells to be Consul at Tunstall.

Charles O. Sheppard, of New-York, to be Consul at Yeddo.

George W. Swift, of Michigan, to be Consul at Windsor.

S. T. Trowbridge, of Illinois, to be Consul at Vera Cruz.

Lemuel Lyon, of Oregon, to be Consul at Kanagawa.

Felix A. Matthews, of California, to be Consul at Tangier.

Edward Haughler, of New-Hampshire, to be Consul at Coaticook.

Francis S. Webb, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Zanzibar.

Jos. T. Atkinson, of Maryland, at Nantes.

David M. Armstrong, of New-York, at Rome.

George F. Allen, of Indiana, at Morocco.

Freeman H. Blake, of Kansas, at Hamilton, C. W.

Digby V. Bell, of Michigan, at Goodrich, C. W.

Edward Conroy, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Wm. M. Coleman, of North Carolina, at Stettin, Prussia.

Chas. J. Clark, of New-York, at Bordeaux.

Augustus L. Chetlain, of Utah, at Brussels.

John Caldwell, of Maine, at Callao.

B. P. Chesowith, of Virginia, at Canton.

Alfred N. Duffie, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz.

Wm. A. O. Dart, of New-York, to be Consul-General for the British North American Provinces at Montreal.

James C. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Palermo.

Geo. P. Hanson, of Illinois, at Copenhagen.

Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, at Barbados.

Dexter E. Clapp, of New-York, at Buenos Ayres.

Frederick Cox, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn.

Harvey H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at Cardiff, Wales.

Henry Erne, of Tennessee, at Basle, Switzerland.

William D. Farrand, of California, at Valparaiso.

Robert M. Hason, of Ohio, at Bremen.

G. Henry Horseman, of Pennsylvania, at Munich.

I. C. Jutting, of ——, at Maracaibo.

John F. Hauser, of Wisconsin, at Brindisi, Italy.

James Haggerty, of New-York, at Glasgow.

E. R. Jones, of Wisconsin, at Newcastle.

Richard N. Johnson, of Missouri, at Hankon, China.

Herman K. A. Linderman, of Missouri, at Lyons.

John L. Ner, of Michigan, at Port Sarina.

Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, at Lisbon.

Robert P. Keep, of Connecticut, at Priæus.

D. B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Foochow.

Robert E. Mack, of New-Hampshire, at Londonderry.

Edward D. Neil, of Missouri, at Dublin.

Milton M. Price, of Iowa, at Marseilles.

Charles H. Perkins, of Connecticut, at Barcelona.

Charles E. Perry, of New-York, at Aspinwall.

Andrew C. Phillips, of Maine, at Fort Erie.

James Rea, of Illinois, at Belfast.

F. W. Parridge, of Illinois, at Bangkok.

James A. Sawterny, of Texas, at Stuttgart.

John L. Stevens, of Maine, at Birmingham.

C. D. Simms, of Arkansas, at Prescott.

Dewitt C. Sprague, of Connecticut, at Brussiville (?)

Edward Stephens, of New-Jersey, at Leeds.

Eli F. Shepard, of Ohio, at Chipiany (?)

Frederick Shutz, of New-York, at Rotterdam.

Wm. Thompson, of the District of Columbia, at Southampton.

David Turner, of California, at La Paz.

H. S. Wetmore, of Pennsylvania, at Manchester.

B. O. Duncan, of South Carolina, at Elsinore.

J. A. Skilton, of Louisiana, at the City of Mexico.

Clinton J. True, of Kentucky, at St. Thomas.

H. J. Winser, of New-Jersey, at Sonneberg, Saxony.

Chas. Welle, of Nevada, at Guayaquil.

Wm. Young, of Ohio, at Cartouche.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

F. Salter, Eighth Tennessee.

Jas. McIntire, First Maryland.

S. M. Preston, First Mississippi.

Norman Boardman, Second Iowa.

John L. N. Stratton, Second New-Jersey.

U. S. Flint, District of Columbia.

Geo. A. Everett, First New-York.

Gordon L. Ford, Third New-York.

James Freelan, Second New-York.

Henry M. Hoyt, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

W. H. Barnes, First Pennsylvania.

D. L. Stanton, Fifth Maryland.

Samuel V. Evans, Second Maryland.

Alfred Pleasanton, Fourth New-York.

Joshua F. Bailey, Thirty-second New-York.

John V. Ridley, Eighth New-York.

J. O. Rawlins, First California.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Wm. R. Cummings, First District of New-York.

Jas. McCartin, Fifth District of New-York.

L. S. Doty, Sixth District of New-York.

N. H. Treadwell, Seventh District of New-York.

John F. Cleaveland, Thirty-second District of New-York.

Augustus Ford, Eighth District of New-York.

A. P. Ketcham, Ninth District of New-York.

Napoleon Underwood, Second District of Louisiana.

A. W. Hawkins, Seventh District of Tennessee.

John G. Miller, Tenth District of New-York.

Wm. Galloway, Second District of Maryland.

Benjamin Meeds, for the District of Columbia.

John L. Murphy, Second District of New-Jersey.

Wm. N. Wiles, Sixth District of Indiana.

P. S. Lacy, Fifth District of Virginia.

David F. Williams, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Julius Ennemosey, Third District of Louisiana.

Thomas Waters, Third District of Tennessee.

B. R. Roberts, Fifth District of Maryland.

Samuel A. Graham, First District of Maryland.

Wm. Casey, District of Utah.

Vincent H. Gregg, Fifth District Indiana.

George C. Beets, for Kansas.

A. H. Langly, Third District of Texas.

John P. Rea, Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Harmon J. Tilden, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of California.

L. M. Morton, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Alabama.

W. R. Tapp, to be Assessor of the Thirteenth District of Ohio.

Collectors of Customs.

Wm. T. Spencer, at St. Mary's, Ga.

H. N. Trumbull, Stonington, Ct.

George T. Marshall, New London, Ct.

W. W. Johnson, Montana and Idaho.

Orin McFadden, at Wiscasset, Me.

Samuel Hooker, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Surveyors of Customs.

Joseph R. Winchell, at Hannibal, Mo.

Philip Hornbrook, at Evansville, Ind.

Frank M. Pixley, to be United States Attorney for the District of California.

A. T. Ackerman, to be United States Attorney for Florida.

Francis P. Barlow, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

George Smith, United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri.

John W. Lippard, United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas.

Members of the Levy Court of the District of Columbia.

Alexander Gardner, Devere Burr, William H. Tinney.

Registers of Land Offices.

E. W. Roberts, at Marysville, Cal.

Henry G. Rollins, at San Francisco.

John G. McCallum, at Sacramento.

John Donaldson, at Ironton, Mo.

Addison Mandell, at Detroit, Mich.

Sylvanus Dodd, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A. W. Dawley, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

N. P. Wallace, at Vermillion, Dakota.

E. W. Little, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Hart Fellows, at Sacramento, Cal.

C. L. C. Cass, at Jackson, Mich.

J. L. Moser, at Ironton, Mo.

William Morgan, at Little Rock, Ark.

Indian Agent.

J. Colegrove, at Hooper Valley Reservation, California.

Pension Agents.

E. D. Porter, at Dover, Del.

A. Kaichen, at Detroit, Mich.

S. Goodrell, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Harrison Adrien, at Baltimore, Md.

William H. Lawrence, at the Widows' Agency, New-York City.

Daniel C. Rodman, at Hartford, Conn.

A. J. Ricks, at Knoxville, Tenn.

United States Mint.

Abraham Emory, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

T. M. Luther, to be Melter and Refiner at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

D. W. Balch, to be Assayer at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

Pension Agents.

S. H. H. Parsons, Albany, N. Y.; A. S. Calhoun, Philadelphia; William Jayne, Springfield, Ill.

Postmasters.

E. W. Whittaker, at Hartford, Conn.; George F. Tracy, at Bridgeport, Conn.; S. Gleason, at West Killingby, Conn.; Samuel Booth, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. P. Cleveland, at Shelbyville, Tenn.; Daniel N. Gross, at Napperville, Ill.; Charles C. Cole, at Rochester, Minn.; James E. Larkin, at Concord, N. H.; Enos Hopkins, at Nashville, Tenn.; Edward Russell, at Davenport, Ia.; Chas. W. Arnold, at Albany, Ga.; Lewis Pratt, at Woodstock, Vt.; Henry Barlow, at Springfield, Vt.; Miles W. Brown, at East New-York; Henry J. Yates, at Jamestown, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Walter Harriman, to be Naval Officer at Boston, Mass.

E. Parker, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Edward Rieger, of Wisconsin, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho.

Silas Reed, of Missouri, to be Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

Samuel Magill, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Indiana.

James L. Dunning, Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.

Samuel L. Fisher, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Henry Van Aernam, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

R. L. B. Clark, of Iowa, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

Chester D. Davison, Surveyor-General of Minnesota.

C. W. Babcock, Surveyor-General of Kansas.

J. S. Martin, Columbia, Ill.; Frank Walcott, of Kentucky, Receivers of Public Moneys for Wyoming.

George W. Martin, of Kansas, Register of Lands for Kansas.

Watson Stewart, Register of the Land Office at Humbolt, Kansas.

Joseph G. Palen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

Henry S. Johnson and Abraham Bergen, Associate Justices of New-Mexico.

Stephen B. Packard, Marshal of Louisiana.

Samuel Plummer, Marshal of New-Jersey.

Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

C. A. Banfield, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Secretary BOUTWELL has made the following decisions:

Sugar-cane and pineapple slips for seed are dutiable at thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; hedge and garden shears, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. It being understood that the usual rate of commission on cutlery imported from Sheffield is not less than five per cent., the addition of but two and one-half per cent. to the invoice by the importer is insufficient. The appraiser should add the difference so as to make five per cent. See section 9 of the act of July 28, 1866, requiring in all cases as part of the dutiable value the addition of commissions at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and one-half per cent.

SENATOR SPRAGUE SERENADED.

The Workingmen's Association of the District of Columbia, numbering several hundred, according to arrangement, assembled at the City Hall this evening, and attended by a band of music and file of torch-bearers, proceeded to the residence of Senator SPRAGUE, to tender him the compliment of a serenade. On his appearance he was greeted with applause, and addressed by A. T. CAVIS, Vice-President of the National Labor Union, who said: "As workingmen, we pay you the compliment of a public serenade to mark our approval and admiration of the boldness and honesty in which you dared to introduce and urge the enactment of a measure designed to relieve the people, and rescue them from the clutches of rapacious banks and grasping money lenders."

At the conclusion of the address, which was of considerable length, Mr. SPRAGUE replied:

He said he addressed them as a representative portion of the people of the United States, who were there to show him and the world their approval of the words he recently uttered in the Senate; believing they had given a truthful sketch of the present condition of affairs, and thrown some light through the surroundings darkness. The Senate had spoken through its presiding officer, who confined himself to personal invective, and to a defence of the powers which were closing up all the avenues of successful labor, and the Senate thus practically admitted that all he said was true. The Senator who uttered the defence was of little consequence, except when in connection with the Harlequin of the Senate he attempted to excuse his backers and ridicule his (SPRAGUE's) position. SPRAGUE then asserted that he was that Senator's mainstay and support, and the most liberal contributor to his elevation, from which he predicted he would fall. The Senate controlled all the other departments of the Government, and is itself under the control of the one idea of power. After dilating on the danger of this concentrating of power and reciting the evil condition of existing affairs, he stated his simple plan to effect a remedy as follows: It is to use the great debt of the State, national and individual, that is crushing us as now managed, in the form of capital and power, against the combinations and unscrupulous power of the chartered enemy. When this is effected, the problem is solved; the people are free. In short, we propose to turn the enemy's guns on himself. To effect this great object I shall devote the Summer and the interval of the session of Congress, and on its assembling I shall present to Congress and the people the building complete of which the frame work only has thus far been presented, confining myself to a clear explanation of the superstructure as the remedy necessary to the end. He closed with an expression of confidence in the final success of the great cause of the people.

During the delivery of the speech, and at its conclusion, there was much applause. The officers of the Association and a number of delegates from similar societies throughout the country were introduced to the Senator, and shortly afterward the large assembly dispersed.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day credited into the Treasury as a receipt on account of conscience $1,175, being the proceeds of the sale of two $500 United States bonds received by the Secretary some time since in an envelope marked Boston, Mass.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster of the United States Army, has, in addition to his other duties, been assigned to the charge of the accounting branch of the Quartermaster-General's office, in place of Brevet Major-General CHARLES HOWARD, relieved.

The only officers now on duty in this Department are Brevet Major-General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General; Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster General; Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. PERRY, Quartermaster, and Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. DANA, Quartermaster.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The eleventh stated session of the National Academy of Science met here to-day. There were present Professors Alexander and Louis Agassiz, Stephen Alexander, F. A. P. Barnard, General John G. Barnard, Professors S. F. Baird, J. H. C. Coffin, William Ferrell, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Dr. B. A. Gould, Professor J. E. Helgard, General A. Humphreys, Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Professors J. R. Lisley, D. H. Mahon, General M. C. Meigs, Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, Professors Benjamin Pierce, Fairman Rogers, O. A. Roody, Joseph Saxton, Dr. William Stimpson, Dr. John Forrey, Joseph Winlock.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Prayer was said by the Chaplain, and the Journal of yesterday was read.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. HAMLIN presented petitions from several persons who served in the war of 1812.

CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. SUMNER offered the resolution providing that 500 additional copies of the President's message and the accompanying documents, transmitted on the 7th inst., relative to claims against Great Britain, be printed for the use of the Department of State.

Mr. SUMNER said under ordinary circumstances such a resolution would be referred to the Committee on Printing, but he desired the Senate to act upon it at once. He caused the letter of the Secretary of State to be read, asking that the Department be provided with that number of copies.

The Chair said the law required the resolution should be referred. It was accordingly referred.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session.

TELEGRAMS.

A Schooner Loaded with Arms Captured by a Spanish War Steamer.

Continued Arrests of Carlists on the Spanish Frontier.

The Fires in the Nevada Gold Mines Broken Out Afresh.

CUBA.

Schooner Laden with Arms Captured by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 13.

The Havana journals of to-day praise the course pursued in reference to Cuba by the American Government.

Advices from Puerto Principe represent provisions as very scarce, and say that meat and fowls are selling at fabulous prices.

It is reported that a Spanish war steamer has captured a schooner laden with arms for the insurgents on the south side of the island.

The *Gazette* publishes the details of the organization of a rural Police, made by the request and at the expense of the planters.

The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived this morning; and the steamer *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday.

It has rained here all day.

SPAIN.

Arrests of Carlists in the Provinces.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 13.

The Government authorities continue to make arrests of Carlists in the Province of Granada.

ITALY.

Appointment of a Minister to Washington.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 13.

The Chevalier MARCEL CERRUTI, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who is to be superseded by BERTINATTI, has been appointed Minister to Madrid.

FRANCE.

Birthday of Napoleon I.—Increase of Pensions to Old Soldiers.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 13.

The Emperor has ordered an increased pension to the surviving soldiers of the Republic and the first Empire, to date from April 15, inst., in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of NAPOLEON I.

PORTUGAL.

Government Majority in the New Cortes.

LISBON, Tuesday, April 13.

The elections for members of the Portuguese Cortes have resulted in the choice of a large majority in favor of the present Government.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Fire in the Nevada Mines—Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 12.

A fire broke out in the Kentuck Mine on the seven-hundred-foot level this evening. It was found necessary to close the shaft again in order to smother the flames.

It is supposed that the fire is still burning in the Yellow Jacket Mine, as the steam and vapor from that mine are much hotter than from the Crown Point Mine.

A partial examination of the mines to-day, disclosed that considerable damage has been done to the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket. Coffins were sent to the Crown Point shaft this afternoon, and several bodies removed. They were horribly disfigured, but still recognizable.

Honolulu advices are to the 20th of March. The ship *King Phillip* was nearly destroyed by fire on the 18th of March. The fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the foremast men was arrested on suspicion. The *King Phillip* was owned by GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS, of Boston. She was under charter to load with guano at McKean's Island.

Captain KILLETT, one of the oldest foreign residents at the islands, died on the 7th of March at Kanai.

The United States steamer *Ossipei* was at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 20.

An international cricket match between the Victoria and San Francisco Eleven takes place on the 15th inst.

The Indians in Humboldt County, California, are again on the war path. They recently raided the settlers near Camp Grant. A party of friendly Indians and soldiers repulsed the hostile band. One soldier was killed. Late advices from the North say that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Smith are fighting among themselves.

The Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, and Kentucky shafts are closed for the week.

The Mechanics' Institute of this city is making arrangements to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Flour dull at $4 50@$5 50; Wheat quiet at $1 40 @1 60; Legal Tenders, 77½.

Sailed, ships *Ringleader* and *Endeavor*, for Manilla.

Honolulu advices of March 23 report the arrival of the whale-ships *Active*, clear; *Europe*, 100 bbls. sperm oil; *California*, 94 bbls. sperm oil; and the *Olive Crocker*, with 88 bbls. sperm and 90 bbls. whale oil.

Complete Destruction of a Village in Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 13.

A dispatch from Houghton, Mich., dated the 12th, says, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a French saloon in Hancock, Mich., which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village—every store, business place, saloon, &c., except the Post Office, GIBSON's tailor shop, and the millinery store near Masonic Hall being destroyed, together with about fifty private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were Masonic Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, the Methodist and Catholic churches and the schools, and a few buildings adjoining lying west of them, and the warehouses, buildings and docks under the bluff on the Lake shore. The district burned over is about sixty-five acres, comprising six entire blocks, and containing 110 occupied buildings, besides the usual number of barns, &c. The loss will be not far from a half a million of dollars, and the insurance covers about $100,000. Over 200 families are left homeless, or lost a large portion of their effects.

A meeting of the citizens of the county will be held to-day to make suitable provisions for the destitute, and to raise a fund for their relief, many of then being in a pitiable condition.

The following are the principal losers:

Leopold, Austin & Co., store and three dwellings; James A. Close, store and dwelling; J. E. Hocking, millinery store and dwelling; Thomas D. Mead, jewelry store and dwelling; M. H. Mondlebaum, store and dwelling; Fred. Heyne, tobacco and liquor store; Charles Cutter, jewelry store; A. Ruhl, saloon and dwelling; the Congregational Church; J. H. Mentz, store; A. S. Fraintin, store and shop; Baer & Brothers, meat store and dwelling; Holland & Patterson, hardware store; John Bucker, store; John Fitzgerald, dwelling-house; M. Finn, large building, office, dwelling, &c.; J. C. Roonia, stage office, dwelling, store, &c.; J. Pierce, hotel and three dwellings; Hocking & Wescott, liquor store, and the Mercantile Union store of Smith & Co.

Female Preachers Licensed Among the Methodists.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, April 13.

The New-York Conference, at Sing Sing, adjourned *sine die* to-day. Before doing so a resolution was adopted placing the subject of licensing female preachers in the hands of a special committee, with instructions to make a report at the next annual meeting of the Conference. There was much discussion on the subject, owing to the fact that the Conference of the Ellenville District had licensed the widow VAN COTT to preach.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Organization of a Government for the Northwest Territory of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Tuesday, April 13.

It is said that the policy of the Government with regard to the Northwest Territory will be to organize a Territorial Government, with its seat at Red River, giving it for the present only local and municipal machinery and representation in the House of Commons. As the population increases a Provisional Government will be organized and a certain portion of the Territory allowed to come into the Union as a Province.

It is expected that $200,000 or $300,000 will be voted this session toward the completion of the road from Fort William to Red River.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, Sir JNO. A. MCDONALD, and Hon. Messrs. HOWE and TILLEY will be made Lords, under the bill introduced by Earl RUSSELL creating life peerages.

Statement of Mrs. Twitchell Regarding the Murderer of her Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

Mrs. TWITCHELL has furnished to the Press of this city a full statement in regard to the murder of her mother. It is very long, covering several columns of the papers. In the first place she disavows any knowledge of how or by whom the murder was committed, but does not intimate or insinuate that it may have been done by her husband. She then goes into a long explanation of her ceasing to visit TWITCHELL in jail, and says that after his conviction, as he was leaving his cell he pressed into her hand a closely-written paper, which she found to be an appeal to her to save his life by confessing that she had committed the murder, and followed by a story that she was to tell, that she had committed the murder in a quarrel, and that lawyers had been consulted, who said that she could not be harmed. On a subsequent visit he gave her another paper covering another story. She was to tell that she had become criminally intimate with one LEE, who had with her concerted a plan to rob and murder Mrs. HILL. On another occasion he gave her another written appeal to save him, and recommended her to say that Mrs. HILL had not been murdered at all, but had fallen from the window. All these documents commence with appeals to her love, &c., to save him. They are in TWITCHELL's handwriting, but have evidently been drawn up for him by some legal mind. The whole statement throws but little new light on the affair, but explains the conduct of Mrs. TWITCHELL.

Sale of Government Property at St. Louis—The Grain Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 13.

The sale of powder at the Arsenal to-day did not result as was anticipated; but two small lots, about 5,000 barrels, were sold. The remainder, failing to receive bids satisfactory to the Government officers, was passed, and will probably be sold at private sale. Powder men from New-York, Vermont, Ohio, Mississippi and other States, were present. There still remains a very large number of things unsold, and there will doubtless be another sale before the Arsenal is removed.

Another large meeting, in the interest of the St. Louis Grain Association, was held on 'Change to-day. Colonel GROSVENOR made a speech, drawing attention to the notice this movement had received at various points in the States, urging its speedy inauguration, and showing its entire practicability. A large number of additional subscriptions were made, and another meeting was ordered for Thursday.

GEORGE H. REA, President of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, has purchased 100,000 bushels of wheat at points on the Upper Mississippi, and will send the boat *Mohawk* and five barges up to-morrow to bring it down. This wheat will be sent direct to Liverpool *viâ* New-Orleans, and will be delivered at the latter port one cent cheaper than it could be taken from the Mississippi River to Chicago.

Murder Trials at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, April 13.

In the Supreme Judicial Court to-day, present Chief Justice CHAPMAN and Justices COLT, WELLS and AMES, the murder trials commenced with the trial of DAVID DORE, *alias* Dehaas, and JOSEPHINE LA FLAMME, for the murder of CHAS. LA FLAMME, the husband of the latter, at Dudley, April 16, 1868. The parties being Canadian French, the trial is conducted through an interpreter. The trial of O'DONNELL for the murder of BRIDGET MURRAY, at Milford, will be taken up as soon as this is ended.

Sale of War Material in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Tuesday, April 13.

A sale of ordnance and ordnance stores was commenced at the arsenal here this morning, and was attended by a large number of persons from different parts of the country. Many cannon were sold, also an immense amount of all kinds of artillery and cavalry accoutrements, shot, scrap-iron, small arms, &c., at unusually high prices. The sale realized about $180,000.

Mr. Jewett, the Skaneateles Banker, Still Missing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, April 13.

The missing banker, F. G. JEWETT, of Skaneateles, has not been found, as reported in the dispatches from Poughkeepsie. His friends are here to-day prosecuting the search. He had but a small amount of money with him. His family and friends are in great distress regarding his fate.

The Buffalo Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, April 13.

The election of Trustees of the Board of Trade took place to-day, and the following persons were chosen: S. S. GUTHRIE, President; O. L. NIMS, Vice-President; E. W. EAMES, Treasurer. The contest for President was very close, Mr. GUTHRIE having only five majority over CHARLES G. CURTIS.

Rapid Approximation of the Pacific Lines on the Overland Route.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, April 13.

The time between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is reduced to twenty-four hours. WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s stages now make the route *via* the north end of the lake.

The Successor to Judge Hoar in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, April 13.

Judge MARCUS MORTON, of the Superior Court, has been confirmed as Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge HOAR.

A Child Accidentally Killed by its Father.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, April 13.

CHARLES E. MERRILL, of Meredith Village, this morning, by accident, felled a tree on his son 10 years of age, and killed him almost instantly, splitting his head completely open.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, April 13.—A woman was found dead in her bed this forenoon under such circumstances as to lead to the arrest of her husband on suspicion of having murdered her. Her name is MARGARET MCKENNA.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13.—At the charter election to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected, including ALBERT F. BROWN, Mayor. The highest majority received by any one candidate was 333.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 13.—The ice in the Kennebec River, above the dam, started to-day, but the river is not yet open to navigation.

LEAVENWORTH, April 12.—The Leavenworth Club gave General SCHOFIELD a public reception at their rooms to-day. A large number of citizens called and were cordially received by the General.

BOSTON, April 13.—Well-executed counterfeit $20 bills on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation. HENRY SHELDON CROCKER, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., 48 years old, a rope-maker, died suddenly this morning. He leaves a widow and six children.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—An inventory of the valuable papers hidden by Auditor WICKLIFFE was completed to-day, and foots up $153,000, consisting of State coupons, warrants and tax receipts. Supervisor CREECY has detectives before the Grand Jury on examination relative to the revenue frauds in this State

CONCORD, N. H. April 13.—JOHN E. LARKIN, known as the "Suncook Eloper," who was arrested in Chicago in February, was to-day convicted of being accessory to a theft of $315, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13.—GEORGE CROWLEY, a lad 17 years of age, was arrested in West Springfield to-day for attempting a rape on an Irish woman.

Mr. Ashley's Appointment and Confirmation.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

Probably the fiercest discussion ever had in executive session upon a nomination by a President in sympathy with Congress, was that of last night on the nomination of JAMES M. ASHLEY for Governor of Montana. Three hours' discussion was indulged in, during which the strongest language was used against ASHLEY, and he was buffeted and cuffed in such a sad manner that it is thought his personal pride will prevent his acceptance of the office. In the first place, there is the best reason for saying that the President did not desire to appoint ASHLEY, but did not feel himself authorized to disregard the recommendation of the whole Republican delegation in the Fortieth Congress.

In the next place, it is pretty certain that the Senate did not prefer to confirm him, but was compelled to do so under the pressure of circumstances. In the third place, there is no doubt that the people of Montana did not desire ASHLEY's appointment, as remonstrances by the cart-load have been sent here, and recommendations in no end given to a resident of the Territory who sought the nomination. The citizens of the Territory begged at least that ASHLEY be not given to rule over them, whoever else might be chosen. These remonstrances, together with certain episodes in ASHLEY's career, including the celebrated CASE letter, were made much of by his opponents, and he was denounced in the bitterest and most emphatic manner. EDMUNDS called him a bold, bad man; and other leading Republican Senators supported the charges made against him, which pronounced him dishonest, corrupt, and untrustworthy. To such length did his opponents go that he was fairly beaten at one time during the debate, and it is everywhere asserted, that had there been a usually large attendance of Senators when the vote was taken, he would have been rejected by a large vote. The question, late in the morning, was submitted, forty-one Senators being present, and when the vote was counted, it was found that he had a majority of one. There were against him, the Democrats, 9, anti-Impeachers, 6, and Republicans, 5; total, 20. SHERMAN voted for ASHLEY, not because he wanted to, but as a matter of State courtesy. THURMAN voted no.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 11.

The debate over the confirmation of ASHLEY lasted about four hours, and was of a very pointed character. Howard, Nye, Sherman and Sumner were prominent in his favor, the last two particularly so; those who spoke against him were Buckingham and Cameron. Carpenter, Edmunds, Fessenden and Scott, Edmunds leading the opposition in strong speeches. The vote stood 21 to 20, and from declarations made publicly by absent Senators, it is clear that had the Senate been full the confirmation would have failed. The yeas are said to be as follows: Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Robinson, Shurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Williams. Nays—Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Pratt, Ross, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers, Willey.

Centennial Celebration at Dartmouth College.

The Committee of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, appointed to make arrangements for the approaching Centennial celebration, have issued a notice, stating that the usual Society Exercises of Commencement Week will this year give place to the Centennial. The order of exercises during the week will be as follows: Baccalaureate Discourse, Sabbath P. M., July 18. Prize Speaking, Monday evening, July 19. Class Day Exercises, Tuesday P. M., July 20. Wednesday and Thursday, with the exception of the Commencement on the latter day, will be mainly devoted to the Centennial Exercises. Wednesday, July 21, at 10 A. M., an Address of Welcome by President SMITH, and a Historical Address by Rev. S. G. BROWN, D. D., President of Hamilton College. At 2 P. M., an address by Chief-Justice SALMON P. CHASE, with addresses by several other gentlemen of the Alumni. Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M., Commencement Exercise. At 2 P. M., Alumni Dinner, at which Chief-Justice CHASE, President of the Alumni Association, will preside. Levee at Reed Hall in the evening. A large tent, capable of containing several thousand persons, and fitted up for the purpose, will be set up at the north end of the Green, for the exercises of Wednesday and Thursday. At the south end of the Green a temporary structure will be erected for the Alumni Dinner, in which tables will be spread for at least 1,000 persons. Ample preparation will be made for strangers and visitors. The Alumni intending to be present are requested to notify Professor QUIMBY without delay.

Alexander H. Stephens.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, writing under date the 5th inst., says:

"In response to a very kind invitation, such as could come from none other than as warm and hospitable a heart as Hon. A. H. STEPHENS is known to possess, on the 2d inst. I made a brief but pleasant visit to Liberty Hall. I found Mr. STEPHENS still unable to stand or walk, and only able to move from the fire-place to the bed, from chair to chair, without any assistance, except some one to arrange them. For several months previous to the accident which prostrated him, he was so weak as scarcely to be able to raise himself when down. He now thinks there is not sufficient vitality in the organ affected to recuperate, and has little hope of ever being able to walk again. The burden of his anxiety is the completion of the second volume of his history of the war between the States. The material for the work is all ready, and nothing lacking but physical strength to put it together. I learn that 57,000 copies of this work have already been sold through the agents of the publishers. Mr. STEPHENS deplores the demoralization which prevails, and thinks all good people should unite in suppressing the mobocracy and insubordination which threatens the usurpation of civil government, and the ruin of the country."

Liberal Gift to Trinity Church in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, April 13.

During the past season there has been in the process of erection in George-street, opposite Broad-street, by JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., at the expense of many thousands of dollars, a number of parish buildings, designed by him as a gift in trust to the parish of Trinity Church, to which he belongs. These are now nearly completed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, seeing the need of better accommodations for the aged ladies at the Trinity Church Home in Gregson-street, and for a parish school, purchased the site of the present buildings, and last season caused to be removed the old structures on the ground and commenced the erection of a Home for Aged Ladies, a chapel, a rectory and two large first-class tenement houses, which are designed to be rented, and the avails are to be used to defray the current expenses of the school, rectory and Home. The buildings altogether cost over $100,000; the lot cost about $15,000; so that the entire gift is valued at about $120,000. The gift is truly a munificent one, which must add no little to the national reputation for noble beneficence which the donor, by his previous charities and endowments, has acquired.

The College Regatta in July.

A few days ago JOSH WARD, the trainer of the Yale University crew, chose from the candidates selected, after a trial of strength, the men who are to row against the Harvard crew in the next annual College regatta. The new crew is as follows: Stroke—GEO. W. DREW, New-Haven; WM. A. COPP, New-England Village, Mass.; ORLANDO COPE, Butterville, Ind.; WM. H. LEE, Chicago. Bow—D. MCBONE, Petersburg, Ill.; RODERICK TERRY, Irvington, N. Y. COPP and TERRY were members of the crew that rowed last year. The Harvard crew has accepted the challenge to row in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d of July next, unless in the meantime some other place be selected. Lake Saltonstall, near New-Haven, is suggested. The Harvard crew is not yet officially announced, but it is stated that only one of last year's crew, SIMMONS, will be in this year's boat.

The Spiritualists and the Spirit Photographs.

Some time ago the Spiritualist Conference of this City appointed a committee, several of whom were photographers, to investigate the alleged spiritual phenomena presented by the "spirit photographer," MUMLER. The Committee reported that MUMLER would not give them a fair chance to investigate the facts, and that, therefore, without deciding on the truth or falsity of his claims, they decline to indorse him or give him any confidence whatever.

At a recent meeting of the Conference the report was presented and adopted.

Arrivals in the City.

General Judson Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and Hon. G. E. Mason, of Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commissioner E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Hon. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse; Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion, and Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Congressman N. P. Banks, of Washington; Hon. Melton Taylor, of Cincinnati, and Hon. G. B. Lindeman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, and Hon. J. H. Balch, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

THE SPRING VALLEY MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest upon the Body of the Murdered Man—The Mystery Solved—Stoical Demeanor of the Alleged Murderer.

The mystery appertaining to the Spring Valley murder is at last revealed by the arrest of ANTOINE MAURER, a shoemaker, while the name of the murdered man appears to have been JOACHIM FURTER, formerly residing at the corner of Classon and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, where he worked as a tailor in the employ of CHARLES SCHNIEDER.

On Monday evening about 7 o'clock, Coroner Dr. ABRAM I. LAKE, of Spring Valley, resumed the inquest on the body of the unknown man found in a field near Spring Valley on Sunday, March 14. The evidence was as follows:

TESTIMONY OF DR. DANIEL SMITH.

I am a practicing physician in Spring Valley; was requested by Mr. Shupe to remove the head of deceased from the body; I decapitated the head; I then put the part where the cutting had been made in water, and in order to cleanse it, I carefully swathed it in the ordinary roll or bandage, and then wound it up closely and carefully and put it in the tin vessel prepared for the purpose; [the head shown] I recognise that as the head which I decapitated, and which was pointed out to me as that of the man alleged to have been murdered; there was a lateral curvature of the left limb of the body, below the knee; from the appearance of the ankle bone, I should judge that there had been some injury; the man had evidently worn a pad there to conceal the deformity; was shown the pad that was found on the limb; should suppose that he walked with a limp unless he exercised great care; the right hip was slightly elevated; such a malformation as that would produce an uneven walk, unless a man was very careful; one leg was one inch shorter than the other.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN AUGUST KUNZLER.

I reside in Brooklyn, at the corner of Atlantic and Classon avenues; have seen the shoe now in Court; it is the shoe of Joachim Furter; have seen his vest; those are his drawers; last saw deceased on the 9th of March, in the place already named where I reside; when he left me he said he was going to Spring Valley; he said he had loaned Antoine Maurer, a shoemaker, $8, and he was to get his money by going there with him; I recognize the prisoner as Antoine Maurer; he told deceased that he had some money due him in Spring Valley, but the man would not pay it unless he had with him the person to whom he, Maurer, owed the $8; this conversation took place on the 8th of March, at three o'clock P. M., in Schneider's store; they were to go to Spring Valley at four o'clock next day; they were to meet at the depot: have not seen Maurer since until to-night; that is Maurer's hat; Furter's hat was a brown soft felt hat; Maurer had the hat now shown on his head when he left Brooklyn on the 8th of March.

TESTIMONY OF JESSE FOSKETT.

Mr. Foskett identified the hat found on deceased's face on Sunday, the 14th of March.

The Coroner here stated that these were the clothes found on the body of deceased.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SCHNIEDER.

I reside in Brooklyn, at the corner of Classon and Atlantic avenues; I knew Joachim Furter; I recognize that shoe as his; that is his vest; do not recognize the undershirt, but my wife was speaking of a short jacket; those are his drawers and his stockings; do not recognize the shirt positively; some of his clothes were marked, and some were not; was so informed by my wife; they were marked "J. F." in red embroidery; that is Maurer's hat; the prisoner is the man Maurer; Furter worked for me; he left on the 9th of March, at two P. M., to go to Spring Valley; Maurer told him to go there, and he would pay him the money which he had borrowed from him; this money Maurer said he would get from his boss in Spring Valley; have not seen Maurer since the 8th of March until to-night.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY PHRIG.

I live at No. 2 Morris-street, New-York; am a shoemaker; that man (the prisoner) is Antoine Maurer; last saw him on March 11, when he said he was going to work his passage to France in a steamer; he worked for me ten weeks; knew Mr. Furter; last saw him about New-Year's day; he was in my house; know that hat; it is Maurer's hat; he traded a cap for that hat in my house; when I saw Furter last he wore a stove-pipe hat and was well dressed: never saw him wear that hat.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LEITNER.

Am a shoemaker, and live in Piermont; know the prisoner; came to my house 12th of March last to work for me; that was the first time I saw him; he asked me if I had heard anything of a murder at Spring Valley; he said that while in New-York he was in a lager beer-saloon and said he was going to Piermont; the man there said to him "You must be careful about going out of nights, because a man was murdered at Spring Valley;" on the 22d March he said his tools and clothes were pledged with the boss in Farmingdale, and he wanted $5 instead of $4 (his week's wages); he went down the road with my wife to New-York and came back on the 23d; then he had no tools, no clothes and no money.

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTINA LEITNER.

Am the wife of the last witness; Mraurer was at my house on the 12th of March; came there to look for work; the prisoner is he; he asked if we had heard anything of the murder in Spring Valley; this was on the evening of March 12, after the express train had gone; he said he had heard that a man was murdered in Spring Valley, and was found half naked, and asked if we had seen it in the papers; I told him "no;" am sure that this man on March 12 asked these questions and made this statement about the murder; he was not ten minutes in the house before he commenced to speak about the murder in Spring Valley; am sure he said a man has found half naked.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK REGAN.

Patrick Regan testified that he had seen the prisoner about the 10th or 11th of March, about three-quarters of a mile this side of Hackensack Junction; could not understand him, except that he said "shoemaker." and "Spring Valley;" could not tell whether he took the train or not; saw him afterward, but when, I do not exactly remember; thought he was the man who was killed in Spring Valley.

Mr. WALTER H. SHUPE, prosecuting attorney, then addressed the jury, summing up the testimony in a concise manner, reminding them that although the story was against the prisoner, yet his rights must be preserved and respected inviolate. If he was innocent, any statement he should make would not militate against the safety of his cause, and would weigh nothing against him on trial.

On examination, the prisoner said he had no objections to making a statement of his relations with the deceased. He said he had heard all the testimony, but it was incorrect as far as the hat was concerned; there were many hats alike. Here followed a long, contradictory and evasive statement of his movements from the time of leaving Brooklyn to the date of his arrest. The head of the murdered man was placed on the table, and he was asked if he saw any person in the room like his friend FURTER. As his eyes rested on the ghastly features of the dead, he appeared perfectly stoical, and said: "I do not recognize that as the head of FURTER;" nor could he form any opinion as to how it had been cut. He was then asked if he had anything more to say to the jury, to which he replied: "I have only to say that all the testimony has been correct, but that is not my hat; I had a white hat, but that is not it."

Dr. SMITH was then recalled, and examined the wounds, and testified that it was his opinion that the wound on the left upper side of the forehead had been inflicted with a stone, and that the man was first struck from behind with a club and knocked down.

Mr. PRALL, District-Attorney of Rockland County, then charged the jury, and took occasion to compliment Mr. SHUPE for his conduct of the examination, and the detectives of PINKERTON'S National Police Agency for the manner in which they had prepared the case.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That JOACHIM FURTER came to his death at Spring Valley, Rockland County, between the 9th and 14th of March, 1869, from wounds inflicted by a weapon or weapons in the hands of ANTOINE MAURER, formerly of Spring Valley.

The prisoner was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and was taken to New City, Rockland County, by the Sheriff.

The Orphan Asylum Society.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society in New-York was celebrated yesterday at Steinway Hall with appropriate exercises, commencing at 3 P. M. The orphan children, neatly arrayed, occupied seats upon the platform, and sung together in chorus, and some of them in duet and solo, and recited poetry and dialogues, greatly to the entertainment of a large audience, composed, for the most part, of ladies. Rev. Dr. CONKLING read the annual report, which sets forth that the Society is doing its work faithfully, and if its funds are increased, will be able to accomplish still more than it has yet done. The report gratefully acknowledges the receipt, during the past year, of four legacies, one of $200 from Miss ESTHER ALLEE; two of $300 each, from the estates of Mr. LISPENARD STEWART and Miss E. B. STEWART, and $1,000 on account of the legacy of Miss MARY HASSELL, and also Mr. TREVOR's annual donation of $550 for soldiers' orphans. Five little boys are the recipients of his bounty, one of whom is a very interesting and intelligent child. Only three children have died during the year. The health of the institution has never been more perfect. On April 1 there were 172 children in the asylum, of whom 96 were boys and 76 girls. The receipts from April, 1868, to April, 1869, were $26,133 49, and the expenditures $26,020 53, leaving a balance of $112 96. The report closed with a list of all the donations, great and small, received during the year. Dr. CONKLING made an address, in which he dwelt upon the importance of sustaining the hands of this beneficent institution in the good work which it is doing. The exercises closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

Another Forgery—The Bank of the State of New-York Defrauded of $26,000.

On Monday afternoon, shortly before the closing of bank hours, five checks purporting to be signed by JAY COOKE & Co. were presented at the Bank of the State of New-York by an unknown person. The largest of these checks was for $9,000 and the smallest for $900, the sum total being $26,000. The checks were drawn on the forms used by JAY COOKE & Co., to the order of A. B. HILL, cashier, and the signatures were so perfectly imitated that the amounts called for were paid without hesitation. It appears that the firm has some four or five cashiers, who, when a check has received the firm signature, indorse it in their own name to the party to whom the money is to be paid. Thus, if a person presented one of JAY COOKE & Co.'s checks at the bank without the signature of one of the cashiers, it would not be cashed. The forgers evidently knew of this fact, and of all other circumstances connected with the firm's business with the bank, for each check bore the forged signature of a cashier, indorsing it over to the holder, and, in addition, another signature of the same cashier, identifying that holder. This latter signature served to mislead the teller in another way, as it has long been a custom with JAY COOKE & Co., as well as other large houses, to arrange with their banks not to pay checks in their name of over $5,000, unless the presenter is known to the bank or identified by some person well known. As these checks all bore the identification signature of the cashier, the teller took it for granted that personal identification would be unnecessary, and at once paid the money. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this bold swindle.

A CLAIRVOYANT VISITED.

Her Wonderful Powers Tested—A Question Decided by the Magistrate.

On Monday afternoon Miss HERMINE E. GULOT, of No. 869 Third-avenue, appeared, in company with Detective YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a complaint that was somewhat out of the routine of police business.

Miss GULOT is *petite* and pretty, and told the tale of her tribulations with all becoming modesty. Her story is, that on the 15th of January last, she was the owner of a very valuable gold watch and chain, which were that day stolen from the bureau of her dressing-room. She was in great sorrow over her loss, and sought to assuage her grief by asking her friends to help her carry the load. One of these friends was freighted with consolation, and advised Miss GULOT to seek the aid of Mme. BYRON, clairvoyant, who was a most marvelous woman, and would undoubtedly recover the missing watch. Miss GULOT, acting at once on this sage advice, called at the place of business of the Madame, as she found it set forth in her advertisement, which has been found in the columns of a daily newspaper for a long time past. Miss GULOT, upon her arrival, found that Mme. BYRON was doing a most thriving business, for the ante-room was crowded with ladies, waiting to consult the seer, and it was an hour before Miss GULOT could gain admission to the distinguished presence. When she did enter the room she found the Madame seated at a table, and she proved to be a woman of few words and business habits. She desired Miss GULOT to write upon a slip of paper questions to indicate the information she desired, and also the name of some deceased friend. Tremblingly the lady obeyed, and the paper having been handed folded to the Madame, that all-powerful lady crumpled it in her hand, and having thrown it upon the floor, told Miss GULOT that she had asked about a stolen watch, and also gave the name she had written. Miss GULOT was astonished, and implicitly believed the next statement of the Madame, that the watch had been stolen by a woman having "E. B." for initials. But the Madame was adroit and wary, and stoutly resisted all inquiries as to who "E. B." might be, and also showed her marvelous business qualifications by demanding $6 for the information given, coupled with the declaration that for an additional $12 50, to be then in hand paid, she, the marvelous Madame, would recover the missing watch. Miss GULOT paid the money, and departed with a lightened heart and purse. In due course of time, she returned to get the watch, but the Madame was overrun with business, and could not see her. Again she called, and with the same result, and the call was repeated several times, never seeing the Madame, who always sent out word that she was busy on a great case for the Bull's Head Bank, for which she was to receive $500, and she could not, therefore, possibly attend to the trifling matter of Miss GULOT. The latter began to have suspicions, and called on Detective YOUNG. That indefatigable official, as a first step in the affair, called on the Madame, and, it being his first visit, he was promptly admitted in turn. He began operations by informing the Madame that he was a clerk sent from the Bull's Head Bank. The Madame looked at him severely, and then solemnly answered: "You are weak in your mind. You had better go home." The detective acknowledged defeat by a precipitate retreat, and could do nothing more than pilot his *protégé* to a Police Court.

Having finished her recital, Miss GULOT inquired if the Madame had not been guilty of false and fraudulent representations, whereby she had defrauded her of $18 50. Justice DODGE considered the question worthy of consideration, and to bring it properly before him took the formal complaint of Miss GULOT, upon which a warrant was issued. Yesterday morning Detective YOUNG again visited the Madame, and armed with the warrant not only gained an audience, but persuaded the lady to accompany him to the Police Court.

She made a sensation there by her mere presence, as her splendid *physique* and intellectual face heightened the effect of her elegant and faultless attire. She had evidently garnered a goodly portion of filthy lucre, and the world had been to her an exceedingly prosperous and pleasant place. She did not hesitate to declare that she had not defrauded Miss GULOT, nor to claim that her time had really been engrossed by the business of the Bull's Head Bank, which had prevented her for the time from attending to smaller matters. The complainant being absent when the accused was arraigned in the morning, the case was adjourned until the afternoon. Miss GULOT was again absent, and the examination was again adjourned.

The Second-avenue Railroad Car Drivers' Strike.

A full account of the drivers' strike upon the line of the Second-avenue Railroad, has been recently given in the TIMES. A few additional cars were running yesterday, with the new drivers that had been procured, which augmented the entire number to fifteen. Each of these cars was accompanied by a police officer, but no demonstration was made by the strikers against the new employes beyond inducing several drivers to accept employment, and subsequently leave their cars in the middle of the route. To-day thirty cars will run, drivers having been engaged for them; and, it is thought by the management, that the regular number will very soon be again on the route. The strike has been entirely on the part of the drivers. The conductors have had no part in it. Mr. MONTGOMERY QUEEN, the new Superintendent, finding that the road did not pay expenses, sought, among other reforms, to reduce the number of running cars from fifty-eight to fifty-two, and require them to make eight trips a day from Sixty-second-street to Peck-slip, instead of seven. The men had been washing their cars, and working fourteen hours a day, which was one hour more than drivers upon other lines, and while it was pleaded by the superintendents that, by shortening the stoppages at each end, and increasing the speed, but ten minutes more than fourteen hours would be required, yet it was found that a curtailment of stoppages at the depot and at Peck-slip, would almost entirely cut off a chance for meals, in addition to depriving the men of all repose from their perpetual standing position. The drivers considered that reforms might first be attempted in other respects, than by adding to their labors. They state that there are more receivers and stable superintendents than are necessary, and that several salaries might be saved in the office by a concentration of work in fewer hands. The management of the dummy engines, they say, has been a cause of great injury to the road. Passengers to Yorkville and Harlem, have found themselves detained an unnecessarily long time, while the horses were being withdrawn at Sixty-second-street, and dummies attached, and have preferred, therefore, taking the Third-avenue cars. As those of the latter road number 167, against the fifty-eight of the Second-avenue line, passengers were required to wait but a very short time before obtaining one, while on the Second-avenue they often waited for a tedious period. The Third-avenue cars had also the advantage of starting from the City Hall, and running along a more profitable route. The Second-avenue is far more sparsely settled than the Third-avenue, but, notwithstanding this, and the drawbacks of an inferior starting point and fewer cars, the business of the line would have been much better if the cars had been uniformly regular and the connections with the dummies rapid.

Under the new management it is hoped that passengers will be induced to patronize their own route, instead of crossing to the Third-avenue, and that the income of the line will improve. The City grows, however, and the removal of the Hell Gate rocks will attract much shipping, and general activity, with a greater population, on the upper east side of the City, and the Second-avenue Road will no doubt, in due time, have many more cars and be a prosperous concern.

The Farmers' Club.

This branch of the American Institute convened yesterday at Cooper Institute, with Hon. N. C. ELY presiding. A large number of letters from the rural districts were read, and some of the topics touched upon were superficially discussed. Very little was offered that would be of general interest to the readers of the TIMES.

Among the new inventions that were exhibited were a washing-machine, churn, and a new mode of attaching a span of horses to the double whiffletree. A committee of six ladies and one gentleman was designated to test the practical value of the machine for the purposes intended, who will report at the next meeting. The churn was the invention of Mr. HOWARD TILDEN, who put a few quarts of milk—not cream—into the churn, and produced butter in less than seven minutes. The churn consisted of a large glass jar and a perforated dasher, having a hollow handle. In the upper end of the handle there is a valve, which allows the air to enter when the dasher is lifted. Then, as the dasher is forced down into the milk, a small quantity of air is introduced near the bottom of the churn, which is diffused through the milk, thus facilitating the process of churning. A long discussion ensued as to the fact whether churning is a mechanical or chemical process. In other words, whether butter can be produced without the introduction of air. Dr. J. V. C. SMITH and Dr. RALPH MEEKER said that the Arabs and the North American Indians, were accustomed to put milk into leather bottles, or sacks, and the constant shaking, as they were transported on horses or mules, would produce butter. Therefore the conclusion seemed to be quite satisfactory that butter could be produced in a vacuum. Still it was contended and admitted that churning is both a mechanical and a chemical process, and that more and better butter can be made by introducing fresh air into the milk, or cream, than by churning it in a vacuum. The improved whiffletree shown by M. V. B. WILLIAMSON, is simply a curved evener, as long as the extent of a pair of double whiffletrees, from end to end of the small ones. At the middle of this evener, there is a small pulley, around which a chain plays, to the ends of which the inside traces are hitched, while the outside traces are hitched one at either end of the evener.

Mr. JAS. A. WHITNEY then read a brief paper on the action and no action of acids on certain earthly substances, after which the Club adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Velocipede Matters.

A performance took place at the Empire Rink Monday night, which neither reflected credit on the management, nor added to the reputation of the rink as a popular resort for the respectable class of velocipedists. The announcement of the appearance of a troupe of French riders, male and female, attracted a numerous concourse of spectators, who were kept waiting until 9 P. M. for the appearance of the noted foreign artistes, and when they did come, but few present could be induced to believe that the familiar cast of countenances of the party ever crossed the Atlantic, or were imported beyond the City of Gotham. The performances of the troupe were not up to the standard even of the skilled velocipede gymnasts of our New-York and Brooklyn schools, but the most objectionable feature was the appearance of two roughed-faced women in flesh-colored tights nearly to their hips. The contrast these two presented to the graceful, modest riders we have recently seen in our fashionable bicycle resorts was very striking. We noticed that not only was the applause very limited, but that lady spectators by dozens left in disgust. Another such performance only is required to lower the standard of the rink to the level of a common Black Crook show.

Monday morning the Prospect Park drives were thrown open for the first time to velocipede riding, the privilege having been granted, at the request of Mr. CHADWICK, to test the question as to whether velocipedes would frighten the horses on the drives, that being the chief objection the Commissioners have had to allowing velocipedes on the drives. As the trial led to none of the results anticipated, but on the contrary was quite in favor of the bicycles, we presume the Commissioners will now grant the use of the drives to the velocipedists, at any rate during the morning.

The Misunderstanding Between the Clergy and Organist of Christ Church.

On Sunday afternoon the regular ritualistic services in Christ Church, on Fifth-avenue, were varied by the occurrence of a very novel, and to all appearances a quite unexpected incident. In the midst of the ceremonies, which are almost exclusively musical, and require the constant use of the organ—while the choir were engaged in singing the third verse of a hymn, the organ suddenly ceased playing, and remained silent throughout the rest of the services.

It appears that for some months past Mr. JEROME HOPKINS has been acting as organist of Christ Church, according to a contract made with him by the pastor, Rev. Dr. EWER, and some difference of opinion and clash of action between the two has lately existed. The former claims that the latter gentleman has employed unsuitable persons as singers, which, of course, occasions a great deal of discord in the music, and in the relations between the chancel and the organ-loft.

Mr. HOPKINS explains the affair of Sunday thus: While playing one of his finest interludes between the verses of the hymn in question, and before he had given the signal, the untutored choir rudely broke out into singing the next verse, which was in a different key, and altogether out of time and pitch from the strains of the interlude. Mr. HOPKINS, therefore, gathering up his music, left the clergy and worshipers to proceed as best they could.

A Good Work.

The ladies connected with the Universalist churches of this City have been engaged in a good work. About ten years ago they opened a mission school for poor children, and though working under adverse circumstances, and with very little assistances, they have increased the school till it now numbers more than three hundred pupils. They have met in various places, and, at times, under great discouragements—the teachers having often been obliged to clean and put in order the room Saturday evenings for the use of the school the following day. The children are taught to read, and encouraged to work by rewards of clothing, &c.

It is proposed to erect a building for a free chapel and school. For this purpose a fair will be held at the Everett Rooms, Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening, and continuing through Thursday afternoon and evening. A large variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale at very reasonable prices, while the more material wants can be amply supplied from the well-stocked restaurant. The object of this fair is a noble one, and should interest every good citizen, and we bespeak for it a full attendance and a generous support. The price of admission is only 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Ingraham and Peckham, J. J. —Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated motions.

Nos.
44—Schaffner vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
47—Jaudon et al. vs. Butler.
48—Butler, assignee, vs. Truslow.
51—Gardner et al. vs. Tyler.
52—Force et al. vs. Clark.
53—Tainter vs. Clark.
342—Hauk et al. vs. Thorn et al.
54—Maghee vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.
55—Dwight, Jr., vs. Northern Ind. R. R. Co.
56—Am'n Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
57—Taylor, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
58—Higgins vs. Bier et al., imp'd.
59—Tyler vs. Ford et al.

Nos.
60—Flots vs. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c.
61—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
62—Walsh, Ex'r., &c., vs. Sexton.
63—Edsall et al. vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.
64—Cooke vs. Brigham et al.
66—Wette vs. Ulrichs.
67—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
68—Lahens et al. vs. Dupasseur et al.
69—Waring et al. vs. Indemity F. Ins. Co.
70—Haviland, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Naylor vs. Kelly.
72—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No. 4931—The People, &c., ex rel. James S. Burnton et al., and the Board of Education of New-York City vs. Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
4651—People ex rel. A. Hill Fowler vs. Bull.
1509—National Bank of N. A. vs. Havemeyer.
1166—Landsberg vs. Loeffler.
1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1430—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Huyck et al.
1300—Steuart vs. Steuart.
212—Volkheing vs. Klaber.
414—Halgarten et al. vs. Lane.
893—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
962—Ehrlich vs. Saubhein.

Nos.
1643—Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat. Bank.
1188—Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.
625—Floto vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1451—Dorcmus vs. Shaw.
1218—Menck vs. Reynolds, impleaded, &c.
1006—Seeley vs. Steele et al.
1699—Clark vs. Carpenter.
611—Whittemore vs. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No calendar. Cause on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
225—Young vs. Nat. S. Nav. Co.
837—Groh vs. Carbrey et al.
351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
673—Drude vs. N. A. F. Ins. Co., of New-York.
797—Bohan vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
747—Lynch vs. Meyer.

Nos.
813—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
241—Knight vs. O'Neil.
823—Stoddard vs. Denison.
405—Kranshaar et al. vs. Kramer.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
845—Joel vs. Wirth.
847—Thomas vs. Payne.
849—Burr, Adm'x, vs. Edgar et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
914—Costello vs. Casey.
424—Dolreen vs. Loesser et al.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.
672—Harnett vs. Lynch.
896—Keegan vs. Hopkins.
330—Del Valle vs. Allerton et al.

Nos.
332—Morton et al. vs. Allerton et al.
334—Abertis vs. Allerton et al.
336—Dey vs. Allerton et al.
742—McDonnett vs. Warden.
668—Hafnagel, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cristalar.
908—Furniss vs. Orr.
786—Tuska vs. Schuepel.
856—Schieff vs. Marks.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2343—Stuyvesant Nat. Bk. vs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
2302—Trier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
..—Wynkoop vs. Roberts.
1992½—Lightstone vs. McKenna.
2219—Krahl vs. Straka.
2221—Mead vs. Livingston.
2232—Murray vs. Schwartz.
2434—Durnin vs. Brett.
2435—Dutill vs. Murphy.
2436—Wilson vs. Morris.
2437—Mulford vs. Rathbone.
2438—Spring vs. Weber.
2439—Butler vs. Anthony.

Nos.
2440—Wagner vs. Herzog.
2441—Taylor vs. Kerrigan.
2442—Bridgman vs. Hanley.
2443—Clark vs. Duffy.
2444—Booraem vs. Fox.
2445—Peters vs. Lieders.
2446—Maurer vs. Tyrrell.
2447—Hammett vs. Nicholson.
2448—Whithurst vs. Tufts.
2449—Seuffield vs. Wilson.
2451—Harrison vs. Claflin.
2452—Philips vs. Poillon.
2453—Elkins vs. Solomon.
2454—Clark vs. Morris.
2455—Miller vs. Higgins.
2456—Claflin vs. Hofeld.
2457—Hufnagel vs. Fischer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Maximilian Muller; homicide.
2—The People vs. John Seibert; homicide.
3—The People vs. Charles Golden; felonious assault and battery.

No.
4—The People vs. Michael Kalischkey; bigamy.
5—Augustus Adahead; bigamy.
6—The People vs. Wm. Sinclair and Geo. Moore; grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Isaac Dodge; fel. assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Peter Lynch; forgery.
3—Same vs. Same; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Watson; larceny from person.
5—The People vs. John Wilson; burglary.
6—The People vs. John Howard, Jacob Smith, Wm. Varley, Thomas Brennan; robbery.

Nos.
7—The People vs. John F. Grantz, Thos. Nolan, James Harper, John H. Sheridan, Edwin Thomas; burglary.
8—The People vs. Fred'ck S. Bogue; ob. goods by false pretences.
9—The People vs. Wm. Jones and Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.
10—The People vs. Emma Lingard; larceny from person.
11—The People vs. John Smith; att. at burg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—APRIL 14.

Nos.
38—Cockle vs. Johnson.
46—Davis vs. Samuels.
47—Same vs. Same.
49—Fry vs. Main.
56—Gomer vs. Lucas.
57—Kemple vs. Yerrance.
58—Middlebrook vs. Broadbent.
59—Van Brunt vs. Pope.

Nos.
60—Doherty vs. Sackendorf.
61—Morris vs. Strongithorn.
62—Cunningham vs. Bass.
63—Benson vs. Waterman.
64—Richards vs. Reddish.
65—Richards vs. Hanan.
66—Kayzer vs. Lovell.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.—APRIL 14.

Nos.
24—Hughes vs. McIntire.
41—Penfield vs. Blackwell.
43—Hardy vs. Keeler.
34½— — vs. —
44—Sylvester vs. Hopkins.
45—Reilly vs. Farnan.
47—Nelson vs. Ritte.
48—Smith vs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
49—Schmidt vs. Lang.
50—Lynch vs. Patterson.

Nos.
51—Baum vs. Muller.
52—Dolthy vs. Duryea.
53—Brown vs. Hopkins.
54—Landman vs. Prosser.
55—Powell vs. Brooklyn Institute.
56—Blankmire vs. Kemp.
57—Willington vs. Lazell.
58—Buschmann vs. Miller.
59—Betts vs. Sutton.
60—Schmidt vs. Muller.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE HESS CASE.

Bernard Hess is charged with attempting to blackmail a cigar dealer named Burlinghoff, whose place was seized in 1867. The defence has endeavored to show that Burlinghoff was actuated by malice in making the charge. Several witnesses swore that they had heard the complainant and his wife utter threats against Hess. Burlinghoff denied all this. The case is now closed, and the Commissioner will decide it on the 16th of this month.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

FORFEITURE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

In the matter of the petition of Adolph Bente for the remission of fine and forfeiture of three cases of music invoiced below their value, the only witness was Bente himself, who stated the case as follows: All the music publishers in Germany have agents in Leipsic, and all business is done through them. If an American house orders goods, the goods are sent to the agent, the agent transfers them to the agent of the American house, and he exports them. Therefore, the German publishers have nothing to do with exporting or invoicing goods for exportation. When Leithold & Co., of Brunswick, sent Mr. Bente, as a partner, to conduct a branch house in New-York, of course they had to export for themselves, and they accordingly applied to the American Consul at Leipsic for information. He told them that as there was no sale, and as the New-York house was a part of the Brunswick house, the music might be invoiced at the manufacturers' cost price. The matter was subsequently referred to the American Consul at Hanover, and he did not know what the law was. The Government claims that the duty paid should be 20 per cent. on the market value, instead of on the cost price.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CHRISTY WILL CASE.

Eliza A. Breck vs. Charles Kessler Smith and Harriet E. Christy.—The trial of this case was continued to-day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Breck, was recalled to the stand, and, among other things, testified that she is in no way related to the Christy family; that she has no husband living as she knows of; she has had two husbands, one of them is dead, and the other one she obtained a divorce from. She offered the will of E. Byron Christy for probate; the probate was not opposed at any time.

On cross-examination witness said that she never went by the name of Harrington; never went under the name of Mrs. Chas. Davis, or Mrs. Raphael; she never lived in any part of Twenty-sixth-street; she first found out that she had been imposed upon and defrauded by the defendant, C. K. Smith, when the money was not paid to her according to the terms of the will of E. Byron Christy; by the terms of that will witness was to have one-half of the estate; she had received under the will only about $5,000; that amount she received from Mr. Blankman.

In answer to a question asked by the Court, the witness said that she did not read or hear read the deeds in question, before she signed them; she had great confidence in her then counsel, Chas. Kessler Smith, at that time, and she signed whatever he told her was for her good; she knew nothing about law matters.

B. J. Blankman, counsellor at law, and also counsellor Paris G. Clark, were examined at considerable length. Mr. Clark, it appears, was employed on one side in the case of the contested will of Edwin P. Christy, and Mr. C. K. Smith was on the other. It was sought to prove by witness Clark, what the legal services of Mr. Smith in that case were worth. The nearest they came to showing the value was when the witness swore that if he had received $5,000 for what he himself did, he would have been well paid.

Mr. Blankman said that for his services he received two houses and lots. On one of them there was a mortgage of $10,000, and on the other a mortgage of $20,000. The $10,000 one was given to the defendant Smith, but the real purpose of its execution was to pay a claim of $10,000 which Samuel Jones (Judge Jones, of the Superior Court,) had against the estate for legal services in the will case. Jones at one time offered to take $8,000 for it, if the money was forthcoming in ninety days. Mr. Blankman finally assumed the mortgage and paid it off. So far as appears, Judge Jones has as yet received very little on his claim. Mr. John B. Haskin had also a large claim on the estate for legal services, but so far as witness knew, he had never done any of the hard work. He attended to the argument of an appeal at General Term. The estate of E. Byron Christy was worth about $98,000. The plaintiff Breck was poor just prior to, and at the time of making the deeds in question. Witness had paid her $5,000, and had advanced her some besides. She was a seamstress, and worked for her living. Mr. Blankman then went on to tell about a suit which the defendant Smith had commenced against him. He, Smith, had filed a bill in equity in the County Clerk's office. That bill contained much scurrilous and libelous matter against the witness. Smith knew it was all false when he drew it and caused it to be filed.

The Court here interposed and stopped the further examination in that direction.

Dr. Rogers was examined in behalf of the plaintiff, but the principal testimony he gave was to the effect that his claim against the estate for professional services was $3,000; the services rendered were in regard to the exhumation of Edwin P. Christy, and an examination on the body; in part payment, his wife received ten lots of land in Bushwick, Kings County; five of these lots were valued at $300 each, and the five others were valued at $200 each, amounting in all to $2,500.

The further hearing of the case is set down for Thursday next at 10:30 A.M. Wednesday is set apart for holding Oyer and Terminer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 13.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

GUARRANTY.

Herman Dobreen vs. S. Loesser et al.—This was an action brought by Herman Dobreen and Henry Minchs against S. Loesser, H. Cohen and M. Cohen, to recover the sum of about $1,800, being the value of goods obtained from plaintiffs under the following alleged circumstances. In November, 1867, the two Cohens went to the store of the plaintiff in Franklin-street and asked to purchase goods on credit; this being refused they then brought the other defendant, Loesser, who was known to the plaintiffs and who recommended the young men as being worthy of credit to the extent of $2,000, which he would pay if they did not. The goods were sold and delivered accordingly to the amount claimed in the complaint on a credit of thirty days.

The defendants, the Cohens, kept their stock at the store of the other defendant, Loesser, taking a portion from time to time to peddle in the country, and during a fire, which subsequently occurred in the store, these goods were alleged to have been consumed. The plaintiff, however, produced a witness who testified that after the alleged burning he purchased some of the same goods at the auction store of Topping and Company; and from this fact sought to deduce the inference that in getting these goods the three defendants united in a conspiracy to defraud the plaintiff. The Court held that the sole question developed by the pleadings and testimony in the case was that of warranty on the part of the defendant Loesser, and that, not being in writing, was void under the statute of frauds. Judgment was therefore, directed to be entered against the two Cohens for the amount claimed, and in favor of the other defendant, Loesser.

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiffs; Wm. Stuart for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 13.

By Judge Sutherland.

Mills et al. *vs.* Rogers et al.; motion granted without costs.

Faile et al. *vs.* Mackay et al.; motion denied without costs.

Claflin et al. *vs.* Christal; I will hear the motion reargued on Monday next, at 3 P. M., at Supreme Court Chambers.

Spratt *vs.* Gillilan et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kate A. Talbird *vs.* John H. Talbird; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Emma J. Parcells *vs.* Milton N. Parcells; reference ordered.

Julia H. McGraw *vs.* Henry L. McGraw; let both parties appear before me Thursday at 10 A. M., and bring the child here.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 13.

By Judge Barbour.

Robert M. Wilson et al. *vs.* Isaac Wilson et al.; extra allowance of $500 granted.

By Judge Monell.

Daniel C. Birdsall *vs.* John Livingston; motion granted.

George W. Brown *vs.* Jonathan N. Harris; motion granted.

Samuel J. Bester *vs.* World Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Benjamin Haynes *vs.* Owen O'Connor; motion granted.

Zipporah O'Hara et al. *vs.* Alexander McKenzie; motion granted.

Isidor Moselman et al. *vs.* Alfred Abrahams et al.; motion granted.

Charles O. Clayton *vs.* Louis Duchauer et al.; motion granted.

Mary Burke *vs.* William J. Howell et al.; motion granted without costs.

James M. Smith *vs.* Jacob Ducharat; motion granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Otis Mills *vs.* James S. Watson; upon presentation to me of an engrossed copy of within case, as settled, the appellant may leave an order that the same be filed and annexed to the judgment rolls. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 12.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Howard *vs.* France; judgment affirmed.

Ransom *vs.* Ely; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 13.

By Judge Barrett.

Blake *vs.* Shafer; orders settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE MORAN CASE.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday sentenced Moran to four years in the State Prison, stating that the sentence would have been more severe but for the prisoner's previous good character and his pleading guilty.

Before Judge Bedford.

Elizabeth Brown, a colored woman, about 25 years old, was charged with stealing a velvet skirt and four dresses from Mrs. F. Turnbull, of No. 117 East Twelfth-street, where the prisoner was a servant. Mrs. Turnbull testified that the girl had admitted taking the articles. Officer Osgood testified that he heard the prisoner confess that she stole the goods. The jury brought a verdict of guilty. Judge BEDFORD sentenced the girl to three years in State Prison.

BURGLARY.

James Meahan was indicted for burglary and for robbery on the 11th of March, and has since then been confined without trial and without counsel. His case was put off to Monday to give him time to prepare his defence.

Walter Scott, *alias* Alfred Ling, *alias* Moore, a very respectable-looking man of 50 or 60 years of age, was arraigned for having burglar's instruments in his possession. The District-Attorney states that on investigating the case he had concluded that the charge could not be maintained, and he therefore moved that the prisoner be discharged, which was done. This man has been confined three months.

LARCENY.

Henry Howe pleaded guilty to larceny. He met a boy in the street and hired him to carry a letter to a certain house, saying "I'll hold your bundle while you go." When the boy returned the man and bundle were gone. The sentence was two years in State's Prison.

Thomas Downey and Thomas Donnelly pleaded guilty to burglary and larceny. They were discovered in the house by a woman, and Downey struck her with his fist. His sentence was four years and Donnelly's three years and six months in State's Prison.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Thomas Kearnan, a policeman, was indicted for manslaughter for striking a man on the 15th of September last. His counsel, Charles Spencer, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Coroner's Jury had acquitted the man, the Police Commissioners had acquitted the man and the Grand Jury had found an indictment without any suitable preliminary examination. Mr. Spencer said that the presumption of the law is, however presumptuous it may be, that public officers always do their duty. He asked that the indictment be quashed and that the parties be brought before a magistrate for examination. The motion to quash was denied. The trial was put off to next week Wednesday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Walter P. Boteler pleaded guilty to grand larceny. At the request of the complainant judgment was suspended on condition that he should leave the City and enter the navy within twenty-four hours.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were thirteen cases of assault and battery, eleven of petit larceny and two of cruelty to animals upon the calendar of yesterday, some of which proved of general interest.

OVERLOADING TRUCK HORSES.

Mr. Bergh made complaints of cruelty to animals against James M. Ostrander and Thomas Walters, and specified that each had a truck loaded with twenty-five barrels of sugar, which they compelled two horses to drag up the inclined plane from the Roosevelt-street Ferry. The defence admitted that the sugar weighed 6,000 pounds, and claimed that it was an ordinary load, and could not possibly strain or injure any horse of the kind used by Ostrander. Several carmen, and one veterinary surgeon, were called to establish these propositions, and the carmen were especially emphatic, some declaring that the load would not be too much for one horse. Further proof was submitted that the horses of Ostrander were large, powerful animals, in excellent condition, and the complaints were dismissed. The Magistrate remarked, in deciding the case, that it was to be presumed that owners of horses would not jeopard their property by overloading the animals, and in the absence of any City ordinance prescribing the load for a horse the owner must be permitted to fix it himself.

ADULTERATING MILK.

The case of Henry Huffman was not upon the calendar for the reason that he was only arrested yesterday morning, but he was nevertheless brought to the bar, tried, convicted and punished within eight hours from the time the offence was committed. Officer Denning, of the Third Precinct, deposed that at 3 o'clock in the morning he saw Huffman, at the corner of West and Chambers streets, stop his wagon, and into three cans, nearly full of milk, empty one can of water. No defence was made, and the Magistrate in passing upon the case, said that a dishonest milkman was a most dangerous and insidious foe of society. Mothers unable to nurse their infants, bought milk, as they supposed, of these wretches, but in reality they got only impure and unwholesome stuff. In damage to the human race, the Magistrate said, one tricky milkman was worse than fifty liquor dealers, and he thought the Police Commissioners could render the City no better service than by detailing a shrewd observant detective to watch the milkmen. In concluding, the Justice said that he heartily desired to send the accused to prison, but he had not the power, under the law, and was therefore compelled to order that he pay a fine of $50, and to stand committed until it be paid.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Magistrate having issued an order upon James A. Jarman, a pawnbroker, at No. 185 Varick-street, for the surrender of a watch and accordeon, the proceeds of a burglary, and pledged by the thief, Officer Dolan, of the Precinct, proceeded yesterday to serve the same. Jarman refused to surrender the property, though notified that it had been stolen, and on the officer reporting the fact to Justice Dowling, a warrant was issued for the pawnbroker's arrest. On his being arraigned, the Magistrate ordered him to be imprisoned in the City Prison for five days, and pay a fine of $25.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THEFT OF HAIR.

Robert Wolff, of No. 743 Broadway, says that on Monday evening Frederick Mafles and William McMann, going through the street in search of adventure, picked up the show case on the sidewalk in front of his establishment, carried it inside the hall, and, having closed the door, broke it open and took from it human hair valued at $500. The men were seen to carry in the case by one of the employes of Wolff, but who, supposing they had been directed to do so, did not interfere with them. After the robbery was discovered the Police were informed, and the men were arrested by Officer Ditmars, of the Fifteenth Precinct. They were held for further hearing.

DEFRAUDING A CHURCH.

Dr. Hanbury Smith, of No. 35 Union-square, yesterday made an affidavit that he is President of the Sweedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, and that Frederick Wallroth was the Treasurer of the corporation. Some time since $4,000 were collected in Sweden for the benefit of the church, and Mr. Smith alleges that these funds went into the hands of Wallroth as the Treasurer. He further charges that Wallroth converted a portion of these funds to his own use, and alleges that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees he admitted that he had embezzled $2,900 of the money. A warrant was issued in the case, and the accused, who is in Ludlow-street Jail in a civil case, will be arraigned this morning.

A SHAWL STOLEN.

Mary Agnes Mellville was arraigned upon a charge of stealing a shawl worth $110 from Frances Price, of No. 255 West Twenty-sixth-street. It was stated that the shawl had been intrusted to the care of the prisoner, and that no one else had the opportunity to purloin it. She insisted on her innocence, but was committed for trial.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

One James Murray was brought in on a charge of violently assaulting Officer Petitt, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while the latter was in the discharge of his duty. Murray gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

BURGLARY IN HENRY-STREET.

Morris Loeb, Edward Wilson and Peter Theis having been arrested by Officer Connor, of the Seventh Precinct, were arraigned upon a charge of committing a burglary upon the premises of Jacob Strauss, No. 139 Henry-street, and stealing property valued at $150. Loeb was formerly in the employ of Strauss, and it was said that he had taken away keys by which the house was entered, and that some of the stolen articles were found in his possession. The case not being yet fully developed, the prisoners were remanded to the Station-house until this afternoon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 13, 1869.

$20,000 U.S.5-20C.'62	120⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	117⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, New	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝
10,000 do.........b3	113⅝
1,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'68	113⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C, R.	105⅛
20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65⅞
9,000 Mo. St. 6s	86¾
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L., R.	109⅛
5,000 Brook. 6s, W.L.	94⅛
5,000 La State 6s	72¼
4,000 do	72⅛
7,000 N. C. St. 6s	60⅛
3,000 T.&W.Equip.B	78
1,000 T.&W.1stM.Ex	91
1,000 Mor.& Es.1st M	100
1,000 Mor.&Es.2d M.	90⅛
5,000 do	90⅛
1,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	82⅞
7,000 do	83
5,000 Dub.&S.C.1stM	90
10,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	88⅛
29 Shoe&Leath'r Bk	134
33 Continental Bank	100

30 Amer. Ex. Bank	118
50 do	117¾
12 Cent. Nat. Bank	109¼
5 Fourth N. Bk	103
24 Ninth Nat Bank	111
15 Tenth Nat. Bank	98
200 West U. T.	41⅜
50 do	41⅛
88 do...bet. call	41
10 Quick. Min. Co	22¼
400 Mar. Pf.	37
100 do.........b30	37½
200 do.........b30	37⅝
20 Pacific Mail	92½
6 do	92
150 Hud. R.	145
15 do	144⅛
200 Reading	92⅞
45 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	68
5 do	69
100 Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
100 Mil. & St.P.Pf.	85
24 New-Jersey R.	124
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	67
600 Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	8⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100 Ohio & Miss Pf.	76
100 Dub. & S. C.	116
100 Col., C. & In. Cen.	41

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$850 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	118⅛
16,500 do	120⅛
100,000 do	119
100,000 do.......s60	119⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64	115
10,000 do.......b3	115
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	113⅝
5,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	105

$100,000 U.S. 5-20C., '65, s3	117⅛
40,000 do	117⅛
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
5,000 do	105⅛
236,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	113⅝
5,000 do.......c	113⅝

SECOND BOARD—2¼ P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, New	65⅞
12,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c	56¼
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, New	55
5,000 do	54⅛
5,000 do	54⅛
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	98¼
2,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	91
300 West. U. T.	40¾
100 Mil. & St.P.	77
100 do.......b3	77⅞
100 New-York Cen.b2	162⅝
500 do	162½
200 do.......b30	164½
300 T., W. & W.......b3	69
100 do	68⅞

10 A. M. U. Ex. Co.	40
100 Hudson R. R.	144⅛
100 do	144⅛
100 do.......b10	145
100 Reading	92⅛
100 Mich. So. R.......b10	98⅛
100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	41
200 do	40¾
200 Chi. & N.W.Pf.	95¾
300 Lake Shore	97½
9 N. J. Cen.	111
50 P., Ft. W. & C.	130½
750 Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
750 do	32½
1500 do.......b30	33
64 Del., L. & W.	113½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	87
10,000 Tenn 6s, n	65⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	54
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31½
300 do.......c	31
100 Am. Mer. Ex.	40½
100 U. S. Express...c	58½
200 Quicksilver...c	22½
200 Canton Co.	59½
200 Pacific Mail...c	92½
200 do	92½
100 do.......b4	92⅝
100 do	92½
200 West. U. Tel.	41½
200 Harlem	138½
200 N. Y. Cen...c	162½
400 do	162½
100 do.......c	162⅝
100 Hudson	145
200 Mil. & S. P.	77½
40 do	77¾
100 do.......b30	78
100 do.......b3	77⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	84½
100 do	84⅝
100 do.......b3	84⅝
200 do	84½

400 Reading	92⅝
100 do	92¾
300 Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
100 do	32⅝
200 do.......b3	32⅝
200 Lake Shore	97½
600 M. So. & N. I.	98½
200 do	98
100 do.......b5	98⅜
100 do	98½
100 do.......b6	98½
600 Clev. & Pitts.	90½
100 do.......c	90½
200 do.......b10	90½
200 do	90⅜
500 Chi., R.I.& P.	132
100 do.......c	132
200 do.......b10	132½
100 do	132½
300 Chic. & N. W....c	84
100 do	84
100 do.......b10	84½
200 do	84
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf..c	95½
100 do.......b5	96
400 do	95½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	65⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..c	30½
100 Amer. Mer. Ex.	40½
100 Adams Ex.	58½
200 Quick. Min. Co...c	22
800 Mariposa Pref.	37
100 do.......b3	37½
100 do.......b5	37½
100 West. U. Tel...c	40½
100 do.......b5	41
200 do	40½
1200 New-York Cen.	162½
500 do	162
500 do.......c	162
500 do.......b3	162½
200 Reading.......c	92½
400 do	92⅝
100 T., W. & W.	69
200 Alt. & T.H.Pf.	67
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b3	84½
100 do	84½
100 do	84½

200 Mil. & St. P.....c	77
100 do	77¼
100 do.......c	76⅞
100 do	77
100 Fort Wayne..x d	130½
100 do	130½
200 Ohio & Miss.....c	32⅝
100 do.......b3	32⅝
700 M. So. & N. I.	98½
100 do	98½
200 do.......b3	98½
200 do	98
200 Clev. & Pitts.	90½
200 Lake Shore	97½
100 Chic., R. I. & P..	131½
200 do.......c	131½
600 Chi. & N. W.	83⅝
100 do.......b5	83⅝
100 do.......c	83⅝
100 do	83⅝
100 do.......b3	83⅝
200 Chi.& N. W.Pf.	95½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50 Amer. Mer. Ex.	40½
100 Quicksilver	22
100 do.......b30	22½
200 Mariposa Pf.	37½
100 do.......b30	38
100 Adams Ex.	58½
100 West. Un. Tel..b3	41
300 do	41
100 Pacific Mail	92½
100 Hudson	145
300 Reading	92½
300 do.......b3	92½
200 N. Y. Cent'l	162½
800 do	162½
100 do.......b5	162½
100 do.......b3	162½
200 do	162½
200 do.......b10	163
100 do.......b4	162½
200 do.......s3	162½

100 Mil. & St. P.....b3	77⅝
100 do	77⅝
100 M. & St. P. Pf.	84½
100 Harlem	138
100 Fort Wayne...x d	130½
500 Ohio & Miss.	32½
100 do	33
300 Mich. So. & N. I.	97½
100 do.......b2	98
100 do	98
200 do	98
800 Clev. & P. R.	90½
200 do	90½
400 Lake Shore	97½
800 C., R. I. & P.	132
100 do	132½
200 Chi. & N. W....b3	83⅝
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	95½
200 do.......b3	95⅝
100 do.......b10	95½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 West. U. T.	40½
100 do.......b3	40½
100 Merch. Un. Ex.	15½
100 do	15½
100 do.......b3	15½
100 Quicksilver	22½
100 do	22½
100 Pacific Mail	92½
200 do.......b3	92½
100 do	92½
100 N. Y. Cen.......b3	162½
100 do	162½
100 do	162½
100 Reading	92½
400 do.......b3	92½

100 Hudson	144½
100 Ohio & Miss.	32½
100 do.......b3	32½
200 Clev. & Pitts.	90½
200 do	90½
100 N. W. Com.	83⅝
100 do.......c	83⅝
100 do	83⅝
100 N. W. Pref.	97½
100 Erie	33½
100 do	33½
100 do.......s3	33½
100 do.......c	33½
100 do	33½
100 Fort Wayne	131½

TUESDAY, April 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. to-day, as compared with the quotation current at the close of Bank hours yesterday. The course of the market was 133@132⅝@132¾@132⅝ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was easier than yesterday, and decidedly more abundant than on Saturday, and a moderate interest was paid to carry over balances. In consequence of the comparative ease in the Cash Gold, that is, of Gold for instant delivery, there was a little more movement in the Foreign Exchanges, though at low rates. Merchant Bills, of high credit, were done at 107⅛@107¼ ₱ cent., and Bankers' at 107½@⅝@¾ ₱ cent., 60 days on London, and short sight advanced to 108⅜@108⅝ ₱ cent.; for Bankers' and Cable transfers to 105⅞@109 ₱ cent. The prevailing feeling in these Exchanges was in favor of a better business for the Cunard steamer to-morrow, and for the subsequent mail steamers of the present week. The May coupons are coming from the other side in considerable amounts, and these have to be covered either by fresh purchases of United States 5-20s or by Exchange. Our observation thus far is, that the proceeds of the bulk of these coupons collected here for European account will be reinvested in 5-20s, and this opinion is borne out by the stiffness in the Public Funds, in the face of a very stringent money market and private telegrams from London to-day, which quote the 1862s and 1865s, May and November Interest, and the 1867s, January and July Interest, at figures equivalent to ½@1 ₱ cent. higher than New-York prices with Gold at 132½ and sight Bills on London at 108½ ₱ cent. These facts are important in their bearing upon the sharp contest which has been going on in the Government Board of the Stock Exchange for a week or two past to drive 5-20s, both old and new, down to prices which would satisfy some of the heavy dealers, who happen to be out of stock, to enter the market as buyers for a new *Bull* movement. This calculation, however, may be defeated. The chances, on the contrary, are, that unless some new and unexpected screw is turned upon the Money market to further depress the Foreign Exchanges, that the Public Funds, of all descriptions, will advance upon rather than recede from present prices.

On the opening of business there seemed to be very little mitigation in the extravagant rates for Money among the Brokers, and a commission of a sixteenth of 1 ₱ cent. in addition to 7 ₱ cent., was the current quotation until near the close of Banking hours, when 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, equal to 10 ₱ cent. per annum in Currency, was accepted by lenders, and the offerings rather in excess of the demand. We also hear to-day of an improved inquiry for prime Merchant paper, at from 10 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum, some of the lenders giving the preference to 90 days' @ 4 months' bills over the shorter dates.

The Stock Exchange was steady throughout the forenoon on the Public Funds, and firm at the close of business. There was also a good demand for most of the Southern State Bonds, with some fluctuations against new North Carolinas. The Railway speculation was irregular, and some of the New-York and Western Roads were lower than last night at the early Boards. In the Afternoon the prevailing feeling was in favor of better prices, and the market was generally better. The speculative sellers of New-York Central were disposed to take advantage of dear Money and the delay at Albany in legalizing the 80 ₱ cent. Certificates, and quotations were made ¾@1 ₱ cent. lower than on Friday; while, on the other hand, buyers were ready to pay round differences for time options, on the settled confidence that the stock is bound for higher figures a little later in the season, and that the pending legislation, however decided, cannot detract from the real or intrinsic value of the property and its ability to pay at least 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on double its present par value. The early consolidation of the Lake Shore Roads with the Michigan Southern, announced this morning, caused the last-named stock to make a further advance of ¾@1 ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous list was firm on Pacific Mail and Mariposa Preferred.

The Treasury Office received to-day $568,000 for Gold Customs and paid out $114,000 for May Coupons.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅛	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113⅝
American Gold Coin	133¼	132⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¾	65¾
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	56	54½
New-York Central	162⅞	163¼
Reading Railway	92¾	92½
Chicago and Rock Island	132¼	132¼
Northwest Common	84½	83¾
Northwest Preferred	96	96¾
Michigan Southern	97⅞	98
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	*131⅛	130⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90½	90¾
Pacific Mail Company	92¾	92¾
St. Paul Preferred	84⅞	84¾
St. Paul Common	77¾	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69	68¾
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32¾
Mariposa Preferred	37	37½
Lake Shore	97⅝	97⅛
Hudson River	144⅞	144¾

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	118⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	110
5-20 coup., 1864	115
5-20 reg., 1865	110
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	113⅛

5-20 reg., 1867	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1868	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
End. coup., 1871	124
End. coup., 1874	116⅛
10-40 reg	105⅛
10-40 coup	105⅛
6s Currency	103⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100½
Ill. War Loan	100½
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	66⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	65⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou	56⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	59
Georgia 6s	80
Georgia 7s, new bds	93½
North Carolina 6s	60½
North Car. 6s. n. bds	54½
Missouri 6s	86⅝
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	88

Louisiana 6s	71⅛
California 7s	122
Connecticut 6s	100
Alabama 8s	99⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	109⅛
N.Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101⅛
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130
Manhattan	143
Merchants'	129
Mechanics'	131
Union	130
Phœnix	107
Fulton	165
National	110
Merchants' Ex	115
Seventh Ward	110
State of New-York	114½
Commerce	123
Mech. Bk'g As'n	119
Ocean	105
American Exchange	117½
Chatham	150

Bank of the Republic	117
Bank of N'th Am'ca	110
Hanover	110
Irving	110
People's	140
Market	124
Nassau	106
Shoe and Leather	134
Corn Exchange	130
Continental	99⅛
St. Nicholas	115
Marine	150
Commonwealth	112
Imp. and Traders'	130⅛
Park	159
Fourth National	102⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	88
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	88
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	87½
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100½
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½
Harlem 1st M.	102½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	112
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	114
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	95½
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	85½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	80½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	101
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	80
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99½
Chi. R. I. & P.	93¼
Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Morris & Essex 2d M.	90½

P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96⅛
Clev. & Pit. C. S. Fund	83
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	101⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88⅛
N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Ro'e & Wat'wn 1st bs.	100
Mar. Trustee Cer.	63
Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	93
Western Union bonds	86
Connecticut War L'n	100
Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	82⅛
Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	82
Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	92
Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	91
Buffalo & Erie, stock	95
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	82⅛
Iron Mountain bonds	81⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $930,593; total payments, $454,647; balance, $89,857,965. The receipts include for Customs, $568,000; for Gold Notes, $64,000.

A series of forgeries of the checks of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. on the Bank of the State of New-York was successfully accomplished yesterday to the amount of about $26,000. The checks of the concern are usually drawn to the order of their own cashier, who indorses them over to the party receiving them in settlements at the counter. When the party is not known at the Bank upon which the checks are drawn, it has been the occasional practice of Messrs. COOKE'S Cashier to certify to his or their identity by signing his name below the indorsement. This practice seems to have been known to the forgers, and they ingeniously prepared and caused to be engraved a *fac simile* of the checks of the house on the Bank of the State of New-York, (by the use of a genuine check,) and then had the current numbers, as nearly as they could be arrived at, printed upon the checks. Then, counterfeiting the signatures of the house and of their partner, which was well done, they presented the checks through different confederates, for odd sums, ranging from $2,000 to $9,800, all in one day, to the amount above stated.

A card will be found in another column from the very old and highly esteemed, as well as enterprising and wealthy firm of Messrs. BROWN & IVES, of Providence, R. I., in reply to Senator SPRAGUE. We do not remember ever to have read a more wicked or gratuitous attack upon high mercantile credit and personal reputation than the recent speech of Mr. SPRAGUE upon his own constituents, but it affords us pleasure to add that the speech of Mr. ANTHONY, in reply, as officially reported in the *Globe*, is not only a complete and conclusive and withering answer to the vile charges and insinuations of his colleague, but is marked at once by eloquently-expressed feeling and perfect good taste.

The higher Cable quotations for United States 5-20s of 1862 from London this afternoon is accounted for, in part, by the satisfactory nature of the half-monthly settlement of contracts in these Bonds, which is arranged for to-morrow, April 14. Private telegrams report that the settlement will show rather a scarcity of Bonds held on speculation. After to-morrow the Cable quotations will be ex-May Coupons.

The Expulsion of a Member of the National Stock Exchange.

At an executive meeting of the National Stock Exchange, held at their rooms, No. 54 Broad-street, April 12, 1869, the Board adopted the report of the committee expelling Mr. C. D. ROBINSON, and directed the publication of the report, as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the investigation of certain charges and allegations made by certain parties against CORNELIUS D. ROBINSON, a member of this Board and late a member of the firm of WOOD & ROBINSON, of the City of New-York, beg leave to unanimously report that after a thorough examination into said charges, from the sworn affidavits and parol testimony of sundry witnesses of the highest respectability, find the following facts:

First—On the ninth day of December, 1868, a copartnership was formed between DAVID H. WOOD and CORNELIUS D. ROBINSON for the purpose of transacting a banking and commission stock brokerage business in the City of New-York, the said WOOD furnishing his services as a member of the Open Board of Stock Brokers, and the said ROBINSON furnishing in cash the sum of $20,000, and his active services.

Second—In the said business, D. H. WOOD attended exclusively to the buying and selling of the stocks and gold, and Mr. ROBINSON to the office business, his duty being to direct and superintend the financial affairs of said firm.

Third—That said firm conducted its said business in a regular and legitimate manner, and gained by reason of its promptness in fulfilling its contracts the confidence of the Street, and especially did it gain the confidence of the bank, namely, the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, with which the account of the firm was kept.

Fourth—That on the 27th day of February, 1869, the said firm, in its ordinary business, were carrying sundry Government bonds and railroad stocks according to the usage of brokers; that on said day the said ROBINSON called in all of the stocks and bonds to which said firm was entitled, and paid therefor the amounts borrowed thereon by drawing in the firm name their checks upon the said Fourth National Bank, to the amount of $75,000 more than the amount of the moneys then on deposit therein to their credit; that all of said checks thus drawn were certified by said bank, at the request of said ROBINSON, he having, previous to the certification of the checks, promised and agreed that his firm would make good, before close of banking hours, any amount overdrawn.

Fifth—That the said promise to make good this Bank account was not fulfilled, and it appears that on said day, about 2:45 P. M., the said ROBINSON left the firm's office, taking therefrom all the securities and effects of said firm, consisting of stocks, bonds and certified checks, amounting in all in value to the sum of $97,475, which said securities he converted and appropriated to his own individual use.

Sixth—That, notwithstanding said ROBINSON'S promises to said Bank to make good the firm's account on the said 27th day of February, 1869, he deliberately failed to do so, nor did he go to the bank at all that day, after the said certifications were made to render an excuse for his failure to meet the overdrafts, but secreted himself so that he could not be found, either by his said partner, D. H. WOOD, or the officers of said Bank, all of whom were searching for him.

Seventh—That on Monday morning, March 1, Mr. ROBINSON returned to his office, but refused to restore to the possession of the firm the before-mentioned securities, or to apply them to the payment of the firm's indebtedness. But it appears that he subsequently paid out of said funds about $9,000 to customers and depositors, and also, he paid to the Fourth National Bank the sum of $30,000, conditional that the said bank, upon its receipt, would execute a full release to said firm forever from all claims and charges whatever.

Eighth—Your Committee would state that during its deliberations, occupying a period of more than one week, Mr. C. D. ROBINSON appeared before it several times, and from his own statements and admissions we find that the firm of WOOD & ROBINSON was perfectly solvent during its continuance in business, and had ample means at all times, not only to pay its entire indebtedness, but would have had most of its capital unimpaired, and by said ROBINSON'S settlement with the said Fourth National Bank, he made the sum of $45,000, which said sum the said ROBINSON unblushingly confessed has inured solely and exclusively to his personal benefit and advantage, his late partner, D. H. WOOD, having had no participation therein.

Ninth—We beg leave further to state that the Committee would be wanting in candor and gratitude, if they failed to express their appreciation of the facilities afforded to the business community, and especially to our fraternity by banks and other moneyed institutions, by their generous system of permitting the temporary overdrawing of accounts, and we deem it the duty of this Board, as far as it lies in its power, to protect them against all loss by reason of this liberal practice, and that condign punishment should be meted out to any party or parties who may abuse this privilege; and

Lastly—We submit, that as the National Stock Exchange has just commenced under such favorable auspices, it is a source of deep regret that one of its members should be guilty of the dishonor of willfully overchecking his bank account, and refusal to make it good, when in possession of abundant funds belonging to his said firm. And in order to testify the unqualified condemnation of such nefarious acts, we therefore respectfully recommend that the said Mr. CORNELIUS D. ROBINSON be expelled from this Board and forever be rendered ineligible to readmission therein.

(Signed,)
WM. F. DAVIS,
R. C. DANIELS,
SAM'L. E. FRINK,
N. S. WASHBURN,
C. F. WOODS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ **SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.**—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	36	Peas, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,246	Pork, bbls.	....
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	105
Cornmeal, bbls.	356	Lard, pkgs.	40
Cornmeal, bags	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	516
Wheat, bushels	3,200	Whisky, bbls.	432
Corn, bushels	1,475	Petroleum, bbls.	1,661
Rye, bushels	....	Resin, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	2,657	Spirits Turpentine.	....
Barley, bushels	....	Tar, bbls.	....
Malt, bushels	180	Pitch, bbls.	....

ASHES—Pots have been quiet but firm at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and nominal at about $9 12½@$9 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in better supply and less request at the reduced figures of 45c.@47c. for Yellow, ⅌ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a moderate scale in all styles of work, at uniform rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes. 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been firm in price and fairly active, including Common Hard at $11@$16; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at uniform rates, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—The market has been quoted firm for most kinds, but the dealings have been unimportant, beyond the usual jobbing trade.

COFFEE—Very moderate offerings of all descriptions enable holders to maintain prices remarkably well, although the inquiry is on a restricted scale. Some export call is noted for Rio, of which 1,900 bags have been reported sold ex *Enrique*, on private terms. Other descriptions have been inactive. WM. SCOTT & SONS report the week's receipts of Rio at 15,776 bags; sales from first hands, 9,330 bags; stock of Rio in first hands this morning, 65,499 bags here, and 115,499 bags in the several distributing ports. The cargo prices of Rio are given as follows: Ordinary cargoes, 9c.@9½c.; Fair cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; Good cargoes, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c.; extreme range for lots, 9c.@13c., gold, in bond, ⅌ ℔., 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote, as before: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	14,400
Mobile, bags	2,500
Baltimore, bags	30,600
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	65,499
Grand total, bags	115,499

COTTON—A more active market has been noted to-day, on the basis of previous quotations, holders having met the wants of buyers quite promptly at the full rates of yesterday. The export inquiry has been the most animated, though a good demand has been experienced from spinners. Speculators have not been doing much. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,498 bales, (of which 542 bales were to arrive,) including 3,307 bales to shippers, 1,741 bales to spinners, and 450 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	25½@25¾	25¾@26	26@26¼	26¼@26½
Good Ordinary	26½@26¾	26¾@27	27@27¼	27¼@27½
Low Middling	27½@27¾	27¾@28	28@28¼	28¼@28½
Middling	28½@28¾	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,441
Receipts last week	10,344
Receipts preceding week	8,156
Receipts since Jan. 1	251,381
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	573,785
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports week ending to-day	6,402
Exports since Jan. 1	86,473
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	275,496
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,941,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,952,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,021,000
Exports same time last year	1,337,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	357,500
Estimated stock same time last year	261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The market has been fairly active for the leading articles at generally buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, but steady, at 80c.@88c. for Live Geese, ⅌ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been very light, and prices have been nominally unaltered.

FISH—Holders have been more confident in their views, on lighter offerings, though the demand has not been particularly active. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$29; No. 2 do., $17 75@$25; No. 3 do., $11 50@$15 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade has been unusually dull to-day in State and Western Flour, though a further decline was noted in prices, chiefly of the low grades, the general market closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 95; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 95@$6 45; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 55 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$5 95
Extra State	5 95@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 75

Southern Flour continues in slack request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $3 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy at $7@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ⅌ 196 ℔s.; sales, 290 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is quiet at $4 85@$7 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack request at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 45@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 70 for Brooklyn and $4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has improved a little for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3@$3 10 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10c.; Almonds, 12c.@24c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—There has been more activity in Spring Wheat, but at reduced prices. The main inquiry has been for No. 2, from both shippers and millers, though there has been some milling demand for No. 1 at the moderate figures. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last, of 53,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber do. at $1 72½; No. 1 Spring at $1 50, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 45, in store and delivered, including two loads of prime No. 2 Spring, from store, at $1 42 for export; and White California at $1 60@$1 65½ ⅌ bushel. A more active business has been transacted in Corn, largely for export, but at materially reduced prices, particularly for old; sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at 85c.@88c. for new Mixed, closing at 86c.@87c. for Sound; 85c.@90c. for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 85c.@86c., in store, and 88½c., delivered; 88½c.@92c. for White and Yellow, and 80c.@84½c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nominal at $1 35@$1 40. Barley has been dull and heavy; sales 3,000 bushels German at $1 95 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been very dull at $2@$2 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been held firmly, but have been slow of sale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bushels Western at 76¼c.@77c. in store, and 78c.@78½c. from depot and delivered, ⅌ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, in this market, during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & CO. notice thus:

"The market for Flour has been of late quite variable and unsettled, owing to the depressed state of the trade in England and the constant fluctuations in gold and freights. The lower and medium grades are the most inquired for, and there is a fair demand for the South American and West India markets. For the choice family extras there is the usual home trade, and, as the article is not plenty, holders are enabled to realize full prices. The stock in general is not large for the season, but, as most of the late sales have been made by City millers, the reduction has been small. California brands are in very limited request and at somewhat irregular rates. For Wheat there is a variable but not active market; influenced by the depression in England and stringency in money matters here, buyers operate slowly at present prices. The stock is gradually reducing, and holders, in view of that and the lateness of the season for putting under cultivation the Spring Wheat, are not disposed as yet to freely meet the views of shippers and millers. At the close yesterday the trade was quiet, at a decline of 2c. White California continues heavy at our quotations. Rye is lower. Barley has arrived more freely, and is dull. Oats have improved and are firm. Indian Corn has been in fair request for home use; with a moderate demand for export, prices are firm but easier at the close. The export clearances from this Port, for the fortnight past consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 121,315 bushels Wheat, 119,958 bushels Corn. To South America, 10,597 bbls. Flour, 5,992 bushels Corn. To all other Ports, 13,797 bbls. Flour, 205 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,141 bbls. Cornmeal, 12,559 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Oats, 1,493 bushels Peas—making a total to all Ports of 25,794 bbls. Flour, 205 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,141 bbls. Cornmeal, 121,315 bushels Wheat, 138,059 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Oats, 1,493 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	April 9, 1869	217,869	4,744,786	1,732,634
New-Orleans	April 1, 1869	2,524	85,786	274,422
Philadelphia	April 1, 1869	2,357	......	57,108
Baltimore	April 1, 1869	2,112	......	347,652
Boston	April 1, 1869	458	......	......
California	March 9, 1869	8,413	3,779,042	......
Other ports	April 1, 1869	20,867	75,614	64,041
Total		254,600	8,685,325	2,475,857
To about same period, 1868		420,200	9,966,500	5,588,934
To about same period, 1867		114,773	3,511,288	5,567,556

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York, to April 14, 1869	12,920	......	113,499	27,613
From other ports, to latest dates	6,383	......	......	31,557
Total	19,303	......	113,499	58,170
To about same period, 1868	48,547	546,833	310,695	50,636
To about same period, 1867	2,183	151,882	73,971	10,360

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have attracted rather more attention since our last, at 16¼c.@17c., and 20¾c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian has been in fair request at $82@$83 ⅌ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady, at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is in request at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been quiet but held firmly, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$320 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Manilla, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The market steadily favors buyers, yet business is on a very restricted scale.

HOPS—There has been a moderate call for desirable lots at firm rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately inquired for at $3@$3 12½ ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been in very slack request and depressed in prices, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—A firm market has been noted for most kinds, on a moderate offering and fair inquiry.

METALS—The general market has been without activity. Copper has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. The stock of Ingot is said to be largely controlled by speculative holders. In iron, some little animation is noted, without remarkable changes in prices. Included in the sales have been 50 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig, (Glengarnock,) to arrive, at $41 50. English Bar has been offered, ex ship, at $80, without finding buyers. Lead has been in some request, and 50 tons German have been disposed at $6 25, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s., ex ship. Foreign Spelter has been offered at $6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s., but has not been sought after to any considerable extent. Pig Tin has been quoted heavy, under the reports by cable of a further decline of 4s., or from 134s. to 130s. A lot of 5 tons English sold at 31½c., time; and 100 pigs Malacca at 33½c., short credit. There has been a fair jobbing inquiry for Plate Tin, which has not varied essentially in value. We quote: Ingot Copper at $30@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$40; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$43 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $80@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $6 45@$6 50, in gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 33¾c.@34c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Banca Tin, 35c.@35¼c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; English, 31¼c.@31¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 25@$7 75; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 75@$9; Terne do., $7@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—A livelier movement has been noted to-day, holders having shown more disposition to meet the wants of buyers, in whose favor prices having been ruling, though no marked change has occurred. Sales have been reported of 311 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; a lot of choice do. at 78c.; 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 46c.; 477 hhds. and 50 tierces old crop clayed Cuba at 40c.; and by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 66½c.@78c., and 100 hhds. Demerara at 56½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

NAVAL STORES—No receipts of any articles in this line have been reported to-day. Holders of Spirits Turpentine have been firm in their views, but trade has been on a limited scale, altogether in a jobbing way, merchantable lots having been quoted at 49½c.@50c. ⅌ gallon, with sales of about 200 bbls., chiefly at the latter figure. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Tar has been quiet; holders are not disposed to make the important concessions claimed by purchasers, and the current movements are unimportant. Pitch has been neglected and quoted nominal. Strained Resin has attracted less attention; there were buyers at $2 45, but sellers were unwilling to take less than $2 47½ ⅌ 280 ℔s.; a lot of 200 bbls. good Strained was reported sold at $2 55 ⅌ 280 ℔s. No. 2 Resins were in rather more request, and sales were mentioned of 300 bbls. at $2 75@$2 80, the range for all grades of No. 2 having been from $2 60@$2 90 ⅌ 280 ℔s. In the finer grades of Resin there was a little more activity, and sales were reported of 300 bbls. Pale at $5 25, and 100 bbls. Window Glass on private terms. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@51c., chiefly at 49½c.@50c. for merchantable, and 50½c. for shipping lots, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 45@$9 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice W. G.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl. The week's exports include 14,903 bbls. Resin, 310 bbls. Pitch and 35 bbls. Tar.

OIL CAKE—Has been in some request, and quoted at from $46@$50 per ton.

OILS—The demand has been light for all kinds, since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oils remains very quiet without sales. *Whalebone.*—A sale of 5,000 ℔s. Arctic has been made in this market at 90 cents ⅌ ℔., gold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Ap. 12, 1869	4,319	3,336	74,670
Same time last year	5,314	16,418	385,023
Exports for the week ending April 12, 1869	1,864	....	3,000
Previously	3,997	....	143,291
From Jan. 1 to date	5,861	....	146,291
Same time last year	4,773	6,218	159,040

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—There has been a very moderate call for Crude in bulk, the ruling price for which has been 17c. ⅌ gallon, showing a rather easier market; at this rate about 800 bbls. were disposed of. The receipts here were 100 bbls. and in Philadelphia, 1,870 bbls. Barreled Crude has been quoted nominally at from 22c.@22½c. ⅌ gallon, but no business of moment has been transacted. For Refined there were free bids of 31½c., but holders were not willing to sell under 32c. We heard of sales of 750 bbls., on private terms, for Standard White on the spot; probably a fraction off 32c. ⅌ gallon. For May and June deliveries, 33c. and 34c. were the current bids; 500 bbls. were sold for June delivery at 34c.; and 500 bbls. for July delivery at 34½c. for Standard White ⅌ gallon. For all April delivery at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. were sold at 32c.@32½c. for Standard White ⅌ gallon. For May, June, July and August delivery at Philadelphia, sales were rumored of 500 bbls. for each month at 35½c. ⅌ gallon, but not authenticated. The general market closed tame and spiritless, the tendency having been in favor of purchasers. The receipts of refined here were 1,561 bbls., and at Philadelphia 1,260 bbls. The exports of Petroleum from this port, week ending this evening, have been 1,214,182 gallons.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat firmer in price, but without special activity. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$30 87, closing at $30 75 regular for New Mess; $30 50@$30 75 for Old Mess; $28 75@$29 for Western Prime Mess; $30 25@$30 50 for Thin Mess; and $26 25@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet. City Dressed, 14c.½@14¼c. ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are in demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 200 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand and firm; sales of 350 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼. Short Rib, 16½c.; Long Clear, 17½c., and Bellies at 16½c., ⅌ ℔. Lard has been in rather better request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18½c. for City, and 18¾c.@18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in limited demand at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair request, including New Prime Mess at $23@$28; Indian Mess at $26@$33 ⅌ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams are in very brisk demand at $26@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls., chiefly to smokers. Butter and Cheese continue quiet at former rates.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	45@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	43@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ ℔	45@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ ℔	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ ℔	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	35@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	26@28
Common Western, ⅌ ℔	22@25
Western Rolls, ⅌ ℔	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	31@35
Canada, Common, ⅌ ℔	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—There has been scarcely any inquiry for either Carolina or Rangoon, yet prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Carolinas, $8 75@$9 50, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $3 12½@$3 50, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The market has been quiet, yet quoted steady, with very moderate offerings. We quote: Turk's Island at 46c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3 12½@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, all less 2½ ⅌ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7⅝c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—There has been very little doing in this line. Prices show no notable change. We quote: Clover at 14¼c.@15¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 27½, gold, and Timothy at $3 37½@$3 62½ ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been rather more freely sought after, but at lower prices, including Honduras, 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 47, gold, per ℔. Goat have been in moderate demand. Tampico, 50c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SOAP—Has been very quiet since our last, including Castile at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Continue in limited request, including Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@94c.; Cassia at 45c.; Cloves at 25¼c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24¼c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Sales transpired, of 575 bags Pimento, before arrival, on privat terms, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Holders have been quite firm in their views, and the offerings have been very moderate at the going rates; but the demand has been on a restricted scale from all classes of buyers. Sales have been reported of 310 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@12⅛c.; 13 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 11⅛c., and 300 boxes Havana at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted firm at 11⅝c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12⅛c.@12⅝c.; very good to strictly Prime do. at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13⅝c. ⅌ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔. And Bagged Sugars thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manilla, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in less request and less firm, ranging from 14c.@16⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 16⅜c.; Granulated, 16⅛c.; Ground, 16⅜c.; White—A, 15¾c.; and Yellow—C, 17⅜c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been rather more movement in this line. Sales have been reported of 115,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c., chiefly at 11½c. for prime; also, 32,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17¾c.@18½c., and 28,000 ℔s. Greese at 11⅛c.@14¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been light for most kinds at somewhat irregular prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair inquiry, mostly for low grades, at uniform rates, including new crop Lugs, 6c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ⅌ ℔. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ⅌ ℔. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c. in bond, ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported of 263 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@10½c.; and 78 cases Connecticut at 8c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at 92c.@92½c., free, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Trade drags heavily and prices are working in favor of buyers. The offerings, though moderate, are in excess of the wants of purchasers, and cannot be easily placed without depressing values. Manufacturers are not buying anyway freely. The limited transactions of the past few days have been within our range for domestic grades. Some lots of foreign have been reported sold on private terms.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ⅌ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A. 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern limed pulled	40@45
Tub washed	54@62

FREIGHTS—Rates have been much depressed, and generally lower, leading to a moderate business. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 850 bales Cotton, part at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 2d. ⅌ bushel; 400 tierces Beef at 2s. ⅌ tierce. For London, 30,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Bremen, 800 bbls. Rosin, by steamer, at 2s. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; also, a North German ship, with 8,000 bbls. Petroleum, another with 7,000 bbls. and another with 5,500 bbls. do., at 3s.@3s. 1½d., chiefly at 3s., ⅌ bbl. For a direct port on the Continent, a North German ship, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; and another with 6,500 bbls., at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For the Baltic direct, bark *Amoor*, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.

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SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
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CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person, to take care of one or two children not under 3 years old, and do sewing; also, a person as lady's maid, highly competent to fill the above capacity; both have lately traveled in Europe, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 45 Lexington-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; would assist with the washing; best City reference; has lived three years in one place; would like to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Call at No. 338 12th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; would be willing to help the washing if required, or do plain sewing or waiting; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—AS COOK, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman; best City testimonials; she thoroughly understands her business—meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker of all kinds; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY, STRONG GIRL, a situation in a small private American family as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer, and can make bread; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, boning and larding; up to all sorts of fancy side dishes; first-class pastry cook, for public or private families; can produce best of City references. Call at No. 356 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a woman who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish good reference; either in City or country. Apply at Clinton Hall, (shoe store,) No. 144 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chambermaid and fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen in the store, No. 42 Spring-st., from 9 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress, and are willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at N. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress, and to look after children; can make their clothes very neatly; will be found very reliable; a home wanted; country or City. Call or send to No. 122 3d-av., near 14th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH woman to take care of an invalid, or one or two children and sew; of unexceptionable character, and has not been long in this country. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 109 East 31st-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman as nurse to live a short distance from the City. One with good City reference may apply at No. 10 East 37th-st., on Thursday, April 15, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a respectable young woman, with good City references; can do all kinds of sewing and embroidering, cut and fit; understands care of children; City or country. Call at 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; has no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; will go to the country with a family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; economical and respectful; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed; for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing, dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 482 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good plain seamstress; lived in her former place two years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer, and return in the Fall; has a good City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 408 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as first-class cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 262 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as good cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., up one flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; has six years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' reference from her last place. Address No. 473 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress; no objections to assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., from 11 till 4.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family in the country; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do chamberwork, and assist in waiting, or attend to children; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 243 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and to take charge of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; the best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress; understands fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUAtion; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 526 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY a respectable young English woman; fully competent to take charge of a baby or children; satisfactory City reference. No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; will be disengaged in a week, in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call or address No. 384 5th-av., back door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse, or to wait on a lady who is going to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 102 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and will assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 10th-st., rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, a situation; would like to go in the country with a family. Apply at office No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call, for two days, at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as competent waitress or chambermaid. Call at No. 138 East 14th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st.

COPYING OF ANY KIND IS DESIRED by a young lady, who is accustomed to copying Court testimony, law, &c.; she writes a good and rapid hand. No triflers need answer. Address MARY E. GRAHAM, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork in a private family; is a good family sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; is kind to children; the best City reference given. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands both the German and English languages; has no objection to go in the country or travel; would prefer an American family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 West Washington-square, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass seamstress and chambermaid; understands both perfectly; has no objection to the country only for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, (where she has been for the last five years,) No. 308 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE Welsh girls, one as cook and to assist in washing, one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing, and the other as seamstress; all have good reference. Apply for two days at No. 327 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to mind children and assist with chamberwork; would wait on young ladies; did so in last place; would assist a lady in the duties of her house; good reference from last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 222 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; would assist with the washing or do plain sewing; has ten years' of undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTrate plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown up children; six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day, as some of her customers are gone to Europe; best of references, if required. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 309 West 44th-st., west side 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman whose baby is four weeks old; the best of references. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT and tidy respectable girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room, No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 333 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as competent nurse, and would do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d-st. Will be found worth looking after.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in one house; one as laundress, who understands fluting; the other as first-class chambermaid; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 229 East 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, at her own residence, family washing; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address No. 329 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse or seamstress or to go out by the day to sew; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st., one flight of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at the residence of her former mistress, No. 109 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as waitress; is fully competent; best of references given. Call at her present employer's, No. 33 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, washer and ironer; is a superior laundress. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY WITH BEST OF REFerences desires a situation as companion; would make herself useful; a pleasant home the great object. Address immediately, H. P. P., 211 East 19th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING DONE—BY THE day or week. Call or address HOUSE-CLEANER, No. 140 West 35th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; is a good groom and driver; can assist at gardening and milk; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GADRENer's situation by a single man of experience; understands his business in all its branches; the best of City and country reference. Address P. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and gardener in the country; understands the care of horses in all respects; best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as gardener; is sober, honest and industrious; understands his business well; flowers, grapes, &c.; good reference. Address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (SINGLE) man, employment as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; is a first-class groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address R. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom; good driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness and carriages; good City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as waiter and valet; will be disengaged in a week in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 384 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH a small family, a situation as coachman; understands his business; is in present place five years; can be recommended by present and former employers. Call or address No. 62 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; and also understands the care of horses and carriages, if required; good City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of industrious habits; is civil and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references; country preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, Protestant; will be found useful, obliging and a good worker for a gentleman's place, and a good milker; best City and country reference. Address F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; a German; speaks good English; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; best City reference. Call or address R. L., No. 140 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; wife is willing to take charge of the milk and butter; has no family. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as gardener and farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's place; who thoroughly understands his business. Address P. M. G., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman and assist in gardening; understands his business; good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, as coachman; can give the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can milk. Address B. S., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a younng man; perfectly understands his business. Call or address J. O. F., No. 136 West 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of sober, steady habits; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references—City and country. Can be seen at the stable No. 15 East 30th-st.; inquire for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; the best of City references given; none need answer this but those that want a horseman. Address W. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, reliable man, having a thorough knowledge of the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful City driver; can give the best of City reference. Call on or address D. H., at harness store No. 118 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for services to any gentleman; he is a first-class groom and faithful driver, sober and attentive to his business. Address O. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged man, who is accustomed to the care of invalid gentlemen, or wait at table, or would make himself useful. By calling at or addressing a note to Mr. BAILEY, drug store, No. 9 Bible House, for P. J., will meet with attention for several days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; understands plain gardening, care of horses, milking, &c.; is a careful driver, responsible and trusty, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply at 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (without incumbrance;) he as coachman and gardener or practical farmer, she as cook or general servant; are temperate, well recommended and efficient. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or to take the charge of a gentleman's country seat by a first-class man whose character will bear the strictest investigation in all departments. Address M. W., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman; has no incumbrance; country preferred; five years' best reference can be given from last employer. Call or address No. 73 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 36 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, (Protestant,) a situation as gardener and farmer; wife to take charge of dairy; can come well recommended. Address G. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best references; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; married; no family; is willing and obliging, sober and honest; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address THOMAS J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; thoroughly competent; will be generally useful; can produce first-class City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman, single; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family; no objection to the country. Address P. P., No. 138 East 36th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its different branches; no objection to the country; has good City references. Address J. N., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as coachman and groom in the country; has the best of City reference; will assist in the garden if required; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. N., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl in a small private family to do general housework; would prefer the country. Apply at No. 627 East 9th-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as valet or traveling servant, to a family going to Europe; good City reference given. Address T. R., No. 278 5th-av., for four days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, a situation as coachman and groom, City or country; good City references from last employer. Call or address J. P., No. 151 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived 7 years, No. 278 5th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical man of long experience; has 14 years' satisfactory reference. Address W. T., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience in the City; best City references from last and former place. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Francaise, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, avec de bons renseignements, desire se placer dans une famille. S'addresser au No. 348 6th-av., vue pour deux jours.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, a middle-aged Protestant Scotch, Irish or German woman, as cook, who understands the work; also a young woman as laundress and chambermaid; the best references required; offices need not send. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 21 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER, unmarried, active, to take care of a gentleman's small place near the City; a good-natured Irishman preferred, who is part farmer, and knows a little of gardening; wages $20 a month and board. Apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 77 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A Scotchman, with family, from a good institution in Europe, and 13 years in good places in this country, is desirous of taking charge of a gentleman's country seat, where honesty, industry and ability will be appreciated. Address C. H. JACKSON, No. 9 John-st.

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of two young children at New-Brighton, S. I.; to a thoroughly competent and obliging woman good wages will be paid; English or Scotch preferred. Address Box No. 322 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion and nation, to fill excellent situations now ready; cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL THAT can read, to take care of two children and do sewing and dress-fitting; one that can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred. Apply at No. 45 West 39th-st.

WANTED — A PROTESTANT NURSE TO take care of two children and do plain sewing; must have good City references. Apply at No. 156 Madison-av., between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A FARMER OR GARDENER, with wife to do housework in family; if suited, a good and permanent place. The advertiser will be at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., at noon to-day.

WANTED—A PLAIN, PRACTICAL FARM hand; also, a woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, to go to Staten Island; Protestants preferred. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL to cook and do general housework; English or American preferred. Apply after 10 A. M. at No. 75 Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale paper warehouse. Address P. W., Box No. 2,019 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A laundress and pantry girl. Apply at No. 42 Clinton-place, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO, A first-class laundress, in a small private family. Call this day at No. 760 Broadway, up stairs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

WE ARE NEW BEGINNERS—GENtlemen can receive the highest cash price for cast-off clothing, by calling or addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSpital, of the City of New-York, April 7, 1869.—An election for thirteen Governors will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 14th inst. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1½ P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TREES (EVERGREENS) FOR SALE, including several varieties of firs, from three to ten feet high; to be seen at the farm of the subscriber near West Farms, Westchester County. WM. WATSON, No. 90 Franklin-st.

OFFICE PANELED PARTITIONS and desks for sale at sacrifice; good chance for carpenters and those wishing to build an office. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3⅛ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¾ by 5¾ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3¾ by 6¾ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10¼ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 6,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
April 15, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, May 1, from manufacturers and dealers only, for furnishing any or all of the following articles of supply for the United States Light-house Establishment, to be delivered at this depot by May 15, 1869:

Chimney brushes, 500.
Flexible brushes, 400.
Paint brushes, 1,000.
Whitewash brushes, 300.
Clamp or scrub brushes, 500.
Hand dusting brushes, 300.
White lead, to be pure and of the best quality, ground in oil, in 25-pound cans, 9,000 pounds.
Black lead, ground in oil, to be pure and of best quality; packed in 12½-pound cans, 6,000 pounds.
Putty, best quality, in 5-pound bladders, 1,000 pounds.
Linseed oil, best quality, in barrels, 500 gallons.
Spirits turpentine, best quality, in barrels, 300 gallons.
Corn brooms, 1,000.
Wick, fourth order Franklin, single, in 10-yard rolls, 2,000 yards.
Chimneys, second order, 25 in a box, 500.
Chimneys, third order, 50 in a box, 3,000.
Chimneys, fourth order, 50 in a box, 3,000.
Letter envelopes, post, 5¼x3¼, 4,000.
Wicks, lighting-lamp, 200 pounds.
Whiting, 1,000 pounds.
Crash, in 1¼-yard pieces, 500 pieces.
Buff skins, 400.
Spirits of wine, full proof, in barrels, 300 gallons.
Clock oil, 300 vials.
Soap, in 40-pound boxes, 16,000 pounds.

The articles to correspond in quality, &c., with the samples to be seen in the Light-house Inspector's offices at Boston, Mass., and at this depot.

All packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Est.," with also the names and quantity of contents.

The bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies," and no proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a manufacturer or regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Light-house Inspector reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for refurnishing, &c., of certain rooms of Grammar School No. 19, on East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
J. R. HENNESSEY,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations" to Grammar School No. 39, situated on the north side of 125th-st., near 2d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
PATRICK DUNICAN,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 23d-st., near 2d-av.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 28, on 20th-st., near 1st-av.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL RYAN,
A. G. SCHEUERMANN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
LEWIS J. KELLY,
Board of School Trustes, Eighteenth Ward.

DATED April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water-closets, plumbing work, and flagging, on the lot adjoining Grammar School No. 45 on 24th-st., near 8th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DE LAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
JAMES WATSON,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Grading, Bridging and Masonry of 54¼ miles of Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati will be received at this office until May 15, 1869. Profiles, plans and specifications can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The above road starts from Dayton, running south of the city to the toll-gate on the Dayton and Cincinnati pike, thence via Franklin, Blue Ball and Sharon to a point three-quarters of a mile east of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Junction, thence via a line recently located by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company to Cincinnati, running on the east side of Mill Creek, crossing the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad tracks, and connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 22, 1869.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1869, for building and equipping two steam Light-house Tenders, of the following dimensions:

Length from fore side of rabbet of stem to aft side of stern post	135 feet.
Extreme breadth	26 feet.
Depth of hold from inside of floor timber to under side of deck plank, amidship	9 feet.

Drawings and specifications, and any other desired information concerning these vessels, will be furnished upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THUSNELDA. (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE-BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Leading character by Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
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EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

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Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
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GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

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THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Italian Minister at Washington, Chevalier CERRUTI, is to be transferred to Madrid.

Arrests of Carlists continue to be made on the Spanish frontiers, especially in Granada.

All the old soldiers of the Republic and First Empire are to have their pensions augmented, by order of the French Emperor, in commemoration of the centenary of the First NAPOLEON's birthday, which will occur on the 15th August next.

In the recent Portuguese elections, the constituencies have returned a large majority of representatives for the Government.

CUBA.

The Havana journals are well satisfied with the course the United States Government has pursued in regard to Cuban troubles. It is reported that a schooner laden with arms and munitions for the insurgents has been captured by the Spaniards.

Mail advices from Havana are dated April 6. Our correspondence contains particulars of reception of the *Comanditario* by the Spaniards, and supplies interesting particulars of the news outlined in already published cable dispatches.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock yesterday. A resolution introduced by Mr. SUMNER for printing 500 additional copies of the President's message and accompanying documents relative to claims against England, was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Senate then went into Executive session.

GENERAL.

We have advices from Honolulu to the 20th March. Captain KILLETT, an old foreign resident, died on the 7th ult. at Kanai. The ship *King Phillip*, of Boston, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. There was no other news of importance.

A large quantity of obsolete war material was sold at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, realizing about $180,000.

The trial of DAVID DORE, *alias* Dehaas, and JOSEPHINE LA FLAMME, for the murder of CHAS. LA FLAMME, husband of the latter, at Dudley, about a year ago, commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The election of trustees of the Buffalo Board of Trade occurred yesterday, Mr. S. S. GUTHRIE receiving the majority of votes for President.

Mr. JEWETT, the missing banker of Skaneateles, has not been found as reported.

From California we have the unpleasant information that the Indians of Humboldt County are on the war path, and that in a recent skirmish with them a United States soldier has been killed.

The fires in the Nevada mines, which it was hoped had been wholly subdued, again burst forth Monday evening. The shafts were closed again to smother the flames. Several of the bodies of the victims were recovered, in shafts where the fires had become extinct.

The time distance between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now but twenty-four hours.

Counterfeit $20 bills were in circulation in Boston yesterday. They purported to be issues of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.

The village of Hancock, Mich., was almost wholly destroyed by fire yesterday, and is now a mass of blackened ruins.

A territorial Government is to be organized for the Northwest of Canada, with seat at Red River.

A young lady of Augusta, Ga., has become insane under pressure of political excitement, and her friends have been compelled to send her to the Lunatic Asylum.

A burglar broke into the residence of CLEMENT RUSSELL, Esq., at Massillon, Ohio, on Monday, and proceeding at once up stairs, entered, with great effrontry, a well-lighted room where Mrs. RUSSELL was seated tending a sick daughter. An alarm, of course, was instantly raised, when the thief decamped with a small booty. This family seems to have been under a spell of ill luck; for a servant of Mr. RUSSELL's brother nearly poisoned Mrs. GEORGE RUSSELL and several visitors, by preparing poke root for the dinner table instead of horse radish, a day or two previous to the burglary above mentioned.

A wonderful feat was accomplished in the way of velocipede running, in a Boston hall, yesterday. WALTER BROWN, the celebrated oarsman, propelled himself on the velocipede a distance of fifty miles in five hours and forty-two minutes. It was necessary that BROWN should ride around the school 573 times to measure the required distance; and deducting the time lost in stoppages for refreshment, two or three falls, and so on, this extraordinary run against time was made in four hours and seventeen minutes.

The following is the insurance on the steamer *General Grant*, which was burned recently at New-Orleans: Atlantic, New-York, $20,000; Great Western, New-York, $10,000; Mercantile Mutual, New-York, $10,000; United States Lloyds, New-York, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $5,000; Albany City, Albany, N. Y., $5,000; American, Boston, $5,000, and Independent, Boston, $5,000; total $80,000.

The Methodists have boldly solved one of the great problems of the day by licensing women to preach. The Conference of the Ellenville District, New-York, has given credentials for this purpose to a widow lady named VANN COTT. The Sing Sing Conference has referred the subject to a special committee.

A man named McKENNA has been arrested in Toronto, C. W., on suspicion of murdering his wife.

Some of the leading Canadian officials, it is said, will be honored with life peerages under Earl RUSSELL's new act.

Mrs. TWITCHELL, the relict of the miserable man who committed murder and suicide, has given a lengthy statement to the Philadelphia Press. She declares that she knows not how or by whom the murder of her mother was committed; but that when she visited her husband in the prison, he implored her to avow herself guilty, in order that his life might be saved.

The Bank of the State of New-York was swindled out of $26,000, late on Monday afternoon, by means of checks bearing the forged signatures of JAY COOKE & Co.

A meeting under the auspices of the Free Trade League of Brooklyn was held at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, last evening. Rev. LEONARD W. BACON and Professor PERRY made addresses.

Mr. J. K. FISHER read a paper last evening, before the Society of Practical Engineers, on "Steam Carriages and Traction Engines."

The East River Improvement Association, last night, elected Mr. J. R. TAYLOR President, Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT Secretary, and Mr. THOMAS F. ROWLAND Treasurer.

HENRY HOFFMAN, a milkman, was fined $50, yesterday, for watering the contents of his cans.

In the case of JOACHIM FURTER, murdered at Spring Valley, Rockland County, between the 9th and 14th of March last, the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of ANTOINE MAURER. The accused is in jail.

Deputy Sheriff JOHN MORAN, who pleaded guilty to permitting the escape of the bond-robber KING from his custody last week, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for four years.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York was celebrated yesterday at Steinway Hall. The Asylum contains 172 children.

Cotton was quite active yesterday at full prices. Flour was dull and lower. Wheat and Corn were more freely dealt in, but at reduced figures. Pork and Lard were quiet, but held with more confidence. An active business was transacted in Beef Hams at steady rates. Sugars were inactive, and refined easier in price. Coffee was steady and in moderate demand. Molasses attracted more attention. Petroleum and Naval Stores were rather lightly dealt in. Freights were lower and moderately active.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Motley.

If Minister JOHNSON's supreme self-confidence, which is quite sublime in its sufficiency, ever purposes to acknowledge receiving a shock, we should judge that it might now appropriately do so. For it is to be observed that his rosy optimism has been personal as well as rational, and quite recently he told the Manchester people that he "did not expect to be recalled until the diplomatic mission on which he had been sent was settled." But then, in the same speech, he warned his hearers against the "groundless reports" that the Senate would reject the *Alabama* Claims Convention; and we believe he has never undeceived them, if they were deceived—and perhaps not himself—to this day.

Rejected, however, the *Alabama* protocol has been, and Mr. JOHNSON will be recalled while all remains unsettled; and the comment which has been made on the nomination of his successor, however complimentary to the latter gentleman, is not entirely so to the former. It has, in short, been Mr. JOHNSON's ill fortune to dissatisfy all parties of his countrymen, while but half pleasing the people to whom he was sent. Probably that body of Englishmen who are disgusted by what they call Mr. JOHNSON's "servility and sycophancy," but which at worst, perhaps, is only his "soft sawder," is not very large; and probably, too, their tone is taken from American opinion on this side, or from a naturalized American opinion, as it were, on the other. But, at all events, Mr. JOHNSON gets, we repeat, but a divided homage and respect in England, and an almost undivided displeasure here.

It is rare, however, that wholesale and unsparing condemnation of this sort is well-founded. We all know the mistakes Mr. JOHNSON has made, the diplomatic blunders he has committed. We do not need to rehearse to ourselves his embracing ROEBUCK, his dining with LAIRD, his wining with WHARNCLIFFE; nor to recount the blarney and buncombe, the sentimental soft sawder he has supplied to the mellow after-dinner hour; nor to repeat the defects, as well as merits, of his draft of a treaty for settling the *Alabama* claims. But, on the other hand, it is only fair to say that the instructions delivered to Mr. JOHNSON were, doubtless, entirely different from those which will probably be delivered to Mr. MOTLEY.

True it is that the late President was much more intent on his domestic than on his foreign policy, and did not examine the requirements of the latter with the zeal which marked his personal superintendence of the former—in his present speech-making tour, devoted to "vindicating the acts of his Administration," he has not given so much as a glance at its foreign record. Nevertheless, it is well understood that in dispatching Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON to England, he did so to procure a pacific settlement of the *Alabama* claims, by a mutual Commission, or by arbitration—in addition to the other duties required of our Minister. That Commission was arranged; and though it has not pleased Congress and the people, yet we must remember that the Convention was accepted as so far satisfactory to the Administration as to be sent by it to the Senate for ratification.

On the other hand, the original draft of the protocol was not favorable to our country, and the late Secretary of State was obliged to amend it in several important and vital particulars. Mr. JOHNSON promptly procured the insertion of all these amendments; and while on the one hand the fact that he had not originally drawn them up is an argument against his diplomatic ability, yet the ease with which he afterward procured the alterations indicates probably the favorable impression he had made by his complaisance and candor.

Mr. JOHNSON was doubly unfortunate in representing an Administration out of favor, and in being politically opposed to the dominant party of the United States. All his faults and blunders were naturally caught up and magnified, and of these he made enough to have ruined a more popular Envoy.

Mr. MOTLEY, on the other hand, will at least go to England under better auspices. He will have a clearer exhibit of popular feeling on the *Alabama* claims to guide him than his predecessor had. He goes on the flood-tide of a new Administration; not on the ebb of an old. He is in full political sympathy with the majority of the people he represents, in domestic as well as in foreign policy. He has in Mr. ADAMS a copy of success to follow, as well as in Mr. JOHNSON a beacon of failure to avoid.

Life Insurance—An Apologist for Mismanagement.

We will not do the better class of life insurance companies the injustice of holding them responsible for the intemperate and withal impertinent letter which purports to be a reply to some of our strictures on life insurance management. A writer who so abuses the privileges of a correspondent as to assail the integrity of the journal he addresses, and of other correspondents of whom he can know nothing, has slight claim upon one's courtesy. It is well, however, to show what manner of stuff is put forward by way of excusing mismanagement, and what a recklessness of assertion is expected to accomplish when facts are on the other side.

To those who have followed the discussion, it is not necessary to state that no hostility has been shown either to the principle of life insurance or the credit of life insurance companies. We started with a defence of both against the attack of a contemporary, and have kept the true interests of both steadily in view. The principle has no worse enemy than he who, under the pretence of promoting it, discards the conditions that are essential to its profitable application. And every solvent company may well repudiate a championship which confounds what is rotten with what is sound, and upholds abuses that are confessed and deplored by every intelligent friend of the system. With companies of inferior standing, and with persons who thrive by the pernicious system of brokerage, the case is different. The worse the system is the less their individual demerits attract attention. They escape under the shadow of better names, and prolong the extravagance that squanders funds which should be guarded as a sacred trust.

"The complaints are general," says our correspondent of to-day; "the charges are at best anonymous slanders over anonymous signatures." The letters to which objection is taken were no more anonymous than is the letter signed "Hamilton;" the writers are known to us by name, and the trustworthiness of every one who preferred specific accusations was personally vouched for prior to publication. Their veracity, we must say, is superior to that of "Hamilton." He, for example, asserts that the "Mutual Life" and the "Equitable" have been "specified as illustrations" in connection with "a labored attempt to discredit at once their solvency and their management." Now, the first mention of the "Mutual Life" occurred as an illustration of solvency; and the only specific reference to the "Equitable" which has been made was in connection with the question of relative cost of management, as raised by a correspondent writing in the interest of companies. Indeed, we purposely gave to the discussion a general character under a belief that the cause of good management would be best served by the avoidance of personal issues; and this course was departed from only when others forced upon us comparisons as means of establishing complaints of mismanagement. This, too, is worthy of note—not a single charge which we have specifically preferred has been denied or rebutted by any one authorized to speak for any company. No responsible officer has either impugned the accuracy of our statements or attempted, over his signature, a vindication of the system we desire to reform. On the contrary, we have received from the presidents, actuaries and several of the directors of some of the largest and most prosperous companies emphatic expressions of approval, and of thanks for the service rendered to an important interest. "Hamilton" will see, then, that his demonstrative zeal is misplaced. The reputable companies do not need his apology, and the companies which pay extravagant commissions, or the brokers who profit by them, will not be greatly benefited by his service.

On another point "Hamilton" exhibits either indifference to truth or unacquaintance with the matter of which he speaks. We refer to the rates of commission paid by companies to their agents. We remarked recently that careful management pays but fifteen per cent. on the first premium, and six or seven and a half per cent. on renewals, and "Hamilton" replies:

> "I will not say I know both [statements] to be untrue, but from an extensive acquaintance I may venture the opinion that there is not a single company of which the former is true, and not more than one, if one, of which the latter can be true. I do not believe it true of any."

If our correspondent will inquire at the office of the "Mutual Benefit," he will learn that our statement *is* true in both respects. That Company pays 15 per cent. commission on its first premium, and 6 or 7½ per cent. on renewals; and, while the growth of its business attests the sufficiency of these rates to secure the coöperation of efficient agents, its general prosperity exemplifies the recompense which follows just and economical management. We fear that the "Mutual Benefit" has at present few imitators in respect of commissions, but its example is at once a rebuke to "Hamilton," and a proof that extravagant rates are not essential for the acquisition or maintenance of business. The old "Mutual Life," with its enormous array of policies, its large accumulations and an income which would be deemed an adequate revenue for a Germanic kingdom, could surely afford to tread the same path.

The extravagant commissions paid by the great majority of companies in this City, are injurious otherwise than in their effect upon the policy-holders' funds. They foster an unhealthy growth, and call into operation a class of brokers whose methods of pushing business bring disgrace upon all concerned. A company should know none but its responsible and recognized agents—men known to be such by the community, and whose representations would command respect. For such men, the commissions paid by the "Mutual Benefit," are ample. Anxiety to number new policies by the thousand has, however, led to the employment of outside and irregular agents, or brokers, whose statements are often framed with a view to effect, rather than with a due regard to accuracy or reason. This cultivation of a morbid growth—a growth far beyond that with which careful management should be satisfied—necessitated high rates of commission. The practice of commuting premiums has been introduced, and the whole system suffers from associations which it is most desirable to avoid. A great gain will have been secured when the first-class companies band themselves together to abolish irresponsible brokerage, to employ none but known and creditable agencies, and to pay rates of compensation much more moderate than those which now prevail. The gross amount of their business may, for a time, be diminished, but the loss in this direction will be more than covered by the healthy impression that will be stamped upon their business, and the greater confidence they will command in the public mind.

The sweeping denial of "Hamilton" in regard to commissions, in the face of the facts cited, may serve to show how little reliance should be placed upon his assertions on the subject of collations and wine bills. What has been said upon that head, in these columns, *we know* to be correct. Our allusion to it has already in some degree effected its purpose; and if "Hamilton" really knew as much as he pretends to know about insurance companies, he might easily verify the statement he ventures to deny.

A writer who attempts to excuse an expensiveness of management which has no justification in the exigencies of business or the precedents of other countries, naturally derides the proposition that the policy-holders in mutual companies shall take the management into their own hands. The practice he deprecates as impossible is the universal rule in England and Scotland, and the result is a degree of publicity and an intelligent criticism which are eminently valuable. Here, the President of a company manages everything by proxies. He gathers together the proxies of the policy-holders, and having thus got the power into his own hands manages the company according to his sovereign pleasure. He elects whom he chooses as directors, and generally manages matters to his entire satisfaction. There is no publicity; the policy-holders know literally nothing about their own affairs; and the most objectionable management passes unchallenged. This feature of the system is as wrong in theory as it is disastrous in its working. It is rendered especially obnoxious by the fact that a large proportion of the proxies, having been given simultaneously with the issue of the policies, are many years old, and therefore can have no intelligent relation to the wants or business of the day. In New-Jersey, we understand, the duration of proxies is three years. In this State, however, there is no such limitation, and the consequence is that in some instances officials retain their potency by virtue of proxies obtained ten or even twenty years ago. To obviate this evil, legislation is desirable in order that a proxy may operate only at a specific time and for a purpose specifically expressed. With this change effected, the accountability of managers will be increased, and the policy-holders will be gradually accustomed to take an interest in, and to watch over, affairs so vitally concerning the welfare of those dependent on them.

Secret Sessions.

We hope the effort to have the *Alabama* treaty discussed in open Senate will be successful. It is eminently a subject of interest to the *people* both of England and the United States, and action upon it will turn much more upon popular feeling and public interests than on any considerations of a private nature, which ought to be kept secret. In fact, there are very few subjects nowadays which can be more appropriately discussed in secret than in open session,—and the less business is done in such sessions the better for the country. Where personal character is to be canvassed, as in the case of nominations for office, the requisite freedom of debate, as well as other considerations of obvious propriety, may require such secrecy; but all questions of public interest, involving considerations of a common concern, ought to be discussed before the public.

The Excise Law.

A German meeting was held a day or two since to urge the adoption of what is styled the Bender amendment to the Excise law. It may be well that the public should know a little more definitely what that amendment is. It declares that none of the restrictions of the Excise law, nor of any other law of the State, in regard to the sale of liquors on Sunday or at any other time, shall apply to lager-beer. In other words, lager-beer may be sold at any time of day or night, Sundays or week-days, without any condition or restriction whatever. We doubt whether the people at large are prepared for so sweeping an innovation on the law and usage of the State as this. No other articles of food or drink are allowed this degree of freedom. Even bread, meat and milk can only be sold on Sunday by law, up to 9 o'clock in the morning,—and all other traffic is absolutely interdicted. Why should lager-beer have so marked a preference over all other articles of consumption? Every one understands that the adoption of this amendment as a matter of course breaks down the Excise law entirely, and makes the sale of liquor of all kinds absolutely free at all times and under all circumstances.

The general sentiment of the community is opposed to a measure so utterly hostile to the peace and good order of society as this. The Germans have not asked it, nor is it desired by the great body of that class of our population. It is pressed mainly by the liquor-sellers,—and is thoroughly in the interest and for the benefit of the Democratic Party. The member who moved the amendment is a Republican, and it is urged mainly by members of that party,—the Democrats being wise enough not to take any active or prominent part in the discussion, and being content with voting for it. But it is well understood to be in substance and effect a Democratic measure,—and certain to contribute greatly to the strength of that party.

One of the first results of its adoption will be the reorganization and active appearance in the political field of the Temperance Party, which will never submit to so sweeping and destructive a measure. Such a movement, as a matter of course, could only result in making this State hopelessly Democratic; and that is beyond doubt the leading object of those who are pushing this amendment.

But its effect upon the peace and good order of society ought to secure its defeat. Whatever objections on other grounds may be urged against the Excise law, there can be no doubt that it has done much to give us quiet streets and peaceful Sundays,—and that, too, without infringing on the rights of any class of our community. These are blessings in which all classes of our people have a common interest; and they ought not to be hastily or recklessly thrown away. We trust the Senate, which has the matter in charge, will not adopt this amendment until it is thoroughly convinced that it is for the public good. Those of our German fellow-citizens who have an interest in the preservation of good order ought to be heard on this subject.

Women as Postmasters.

Quite a number of women have been appointed to office by President GRANT, especially to take charge of Post Offices, in various sections of the country. This is a step in the right direction, and is much more serviceable to women than would be the right of suffrage, or any of the "rights" for which a portion of the sex are so clamorous. The duties of Postmaster, especially in country towns, are such as women can perform quite as well as men, and should, therefore, so far as practicable, be assigned to women instead of men. The field of labor in which women can obtain a living for themselves and others dependent on them is much more limited than that open to men, while their necessities are equally great. There are very few employments by which women who are forced to support themselves, can obtain a living; and whatever, therefore, increases the number and facilitates access to them, confers a practical benefit of very great value, not only upon the women concerned, but upon society at large. There are many kinds of employment which are freely conferred upon women in Europe, but which are almost monopolized by men in this country. Attending small shops of all kinds,—keeping the accounts of minor hotels, as well as attending upon guests, doing duty as telegraph operators, and attending post offices, are among them. We are glad to see a gradual change with us in these respects, and the recent action of the Government, in the appointment of women to be Postmasters, will aid and advance the growing reform.

The Tories and the Irish Church Bill.

We learn by cable that the Conservative Party in England has held a meeting in order to determine upon its future policy with regard to the Irish Church Disestablishment bill, previous to the House going into Committee upon it. More than two hundred of the two hundred and fifty members, of whom the party consists, were present, and were addressed by their brilliant chieftain, Mr. DISRAELI, who announced in detail the amendments which he proposed to make in Committee. They are reported to have been received with enthusiastic approval by the meeting, and it may consequently be inferred that the course of action of the party, as far at least as their operations in the Lower House are concerned, is now definitely resolved upon.

The proposed amendments, of which a complete *resumé* is given in the cable dispatch, are of course framed with a view to undermine the vital principle of the bill, to render inoperative many of its main provisions, to save the largest possible share of temporalities out of the wreck of the Establishment, and to secure to the independent branch of the Anglican Church, which is to take its place, as much wealth and as stable an organization as can be obtained for it—in short, to make it look as much like an Establishment as possible, without actually being one. And in order to gratify the *odium theologicum* of his ultra-Protestant Anglican supporters, an attempt is to be made to defeat the clauses by which a capitalized sum, in lieu of their present grants from the State, is to be bestowed upon the hated Roman Catholics of Maynooth College and the despised Presbyterians of Ulster.

Notwithstanding the "enthusiasm" with which Mr. DISRAELI's programme is said to have been received, we cannot suppose that the Tories can entertain any real hope of carrying any of their amendments. Mr. GLADSTONE's scheme is so complete and well balanced as a whole, its provisions are so well adapted, and its spirit is so thoroughly that of fair and equitable justice to all classes and persons concerned, that we do not for a moment believe that the House of Commons will suffer it to be altered to any material extent. It certainly will not suffer any amendment to be carried which would either affect any vital principle of the bill, or seriously embarrass the Ministry. And if the Tories hope, by prolonging the discussion late into the Summer, to give the Lords an excuse for rejecting the Bill on the ground of want of time for consideration, Mr. GLADSTONE will know how to meet them, and can rely upon his compact majority to put a summary end to any such "fillibustering" tactics.

Street Sweeping in Spring.

A housekeeper asks the Boston *Transcript* to "suggest" that "extra sweeping of the streets during the Spring months is demanded by the public interests," because the water carts are not yet in full play, and winds make the dust particularly annoying. So, accordingly, the paper in question "suggests;" and the chances are that the suggestion will be acted upon.

There is an Arcadian simplicity in all this which makes us smile—or sigh. It is to be observed that no complaint is made that the *ordinary*, thorough sweeping is not performed, but what is asked for is *extra* sweeping; and all that is thought necessary to do is to "suggest" that something of this sort should be done—it is as if everyboby were looking sharp after some possible civic improvement, and whoever suggests one earns the gratitude of the obliging authorities. The ground, too, on which this "extra sweeping" is suggested is noteworthy, namely, that it is "demanded by the public interests"—rural virtue and simplicity! We, poor dirt-clogged and dust-blinded citizens of New-York have also our Spring, in common with other people, our sifting winds and dry air; but we might suggest—suggest? we might bawl ourselves hoarse with demanding, not extra but ordinary street-sweeping, and get extraordinarily little at that. Happily, however, at this present moment, thanks partly to enormous March and April rains, and partly to the unusual street-sweeping efforts which have been put forth in some localities within ten days, the City is now cleaner in general than it has been for months. Justice compels us to say so much—but we almost dread to make the temporary concession, lest the sweepers immediately rest on their laurels, and we fall back into the sloughs of despond.

Change of Population in New-York City.

The change in the general character of the population of New-York City, wrought by a gradual and steady rise of rents and real estate through many years, is now apparent. The City of ten years ago is not the City of to-day. Through the intervening period there has been a constant and voluminous flow of population from its centre to its suburbs, and an influx greater yet of foreign immigration.

Were this outward flow equally made up from all classes of citizens, and the inward flow an addition, in like fashion, to all classes, neither process would have changed the *general* character of the City. But the reverse is true in both cases. Of immigration from foreign sources we need not speak, as it is well understood; but it is astonishing to see the figures representing the character of the suburban growth of New-York, at the City's expense.

The great and suggestive feature of this suburban growth is, that it is made up *mainly* of the middle classes of New-York. These it has drawn out from the City in multitudes; and while the middle classes have so generally left the City, the rich and the poor in a greater ratio remain behind. At this rate it is conceivable that the day may come when New-York may contain chiefly but three classes of private buildings—business places, the dwellings of the rich, and the dwellings of the poor.

What effect such a composition of the City will have on its social and political welfare, is too large a problem to be dismissed in a paragraph, if touched and comprehended at all. Certain it is, at all events, that the drift of events at present is to continue to draw out from the City that great middle body of citizens who rank between the rich and the poor, in means of subsistence, and who have in former years formed the characteristic population of this as of all other American cities, and the staple of municipal prosperity.

What particularly aids this outward flow at the present time is the increased railroad accommodation, by horse cars and steam cars; and what will make it still more marked is the new series of projects for underground and elevated railways, whereby the rapidity of connection between the City and the country is to be so much increased. Yet, on the other hand, in this very increase of means of communication will be found a corrective for the evils that may be anticipated from the withdrawal from the City's population of some of its best classes. We measure distance nowadays less in miles than in *time*. We never can lose our identity with a city, or our interest in it, which is within ten or fifteen minutes' ride of our dwelling. The more numerous and rapid suburban railroads become, the more closely they will bind to New-York the people who transact their business in it, but live beyond its limits. And doubtless this increase of transportation and increase of population in surrounding cities will have another effect—namely, to accelerate the incorporation of some of the latter with New-York. In that case, the old social and political equilibrium will again be restored. Those who have gone out from New-York will again be New-Yorkers, and the middle class will again form a strong and perhaps ruling civic element.

More "Strikes" Threatened.

The conflicting industrial interests of this City threaten us with a Summer fight on the Eight-hour law. The strikes for better wages, now compromised away, are to be succeeded, we are told, by a series of strikes for less hours of work. The employers are combining to secure a continuance of the present system; the employes are uniting and organizing for the enforcement of the eight-hour regulation. The one threatens to remain idle for several weeks, and the other to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of dollars by keeping their establishments on half work. The third party to the contest—the general public, who in the end will have to pay in increased prices for manufactures the expenses squandered by the contestants—very seriously objects, and begs them to compromise now, instead of doing so, as they must, when the battle is over, and the weakest has gone to the wall.

We call attention to the more elaborate statement of the preparations going on, which we publish in another column. The facts themselves are a strong argument against the utility of "strikes" in general. The one threatened for a reduction of time is particularly objectionable. We know of no really just industrial argument in favor of the "Eight-hour law," under which men demand that their hours of labor shall be curtailed, but their wages left the same. It is a strike in which the working classes cannot expect to have public sympathy; it is one in which the principle involved and the advantage to be gained are ends not adequate to the means to be employed. We hope they will not find it impossible to compromise on this question at the start.

The employers, too, will find no active encouragement in resistance to a strike even on this basis; and they cannot do better than to show a spirit of compromise to begin with. The feeling of the public is becoming daily stronger on this subject; every combination among employers to resist encroachments which they have provoked, and by which the workingmen are really seeking to regain only their own, increases the adverse public sentiment, and, what is of more importance to them, it provokes organization and coöperation on the part of the employes. Let us have compromises and peace; concessions, not strikes.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate has summarily and all but unanimously rejected the *Alabama* claims treaty or protocol which was negotiated between REVERDY JOHNSON and Lord CLARENDON. It will now be the turn of Mr. MOTLEY to resume negotiations with the Gladstone Government. He will of course receive full and minute instructions from President GRANT as to the precise measure of our demands upon England, and he will doubtless be able also to learn the terms which must be obtained in order to secure the ratification of the Senate.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday several hundred nominations to office in the different Departments of the Government. There is a long list of Consular nominations, embracing the principal places at which we have Consular representatives throughout the world. There are also lists of Collectors, Assessors, District-Attorneys, Marshals, Surveyors, Registers and Receivers, Pension Agents and Postmasters. Among the diplomatic nominations, additional to those sent in on Monday, we notice the following: HOWARD, of Michigan, Minister to China, in place of J. ROSS BROWNE; NELSON, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico, in place of General ROSECRANS; PILE, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil, in place of JAMES WATSON WEBB; SANFORD, of Connecticut, (now Minister Resident at Brussels,) to Spain, in place of JOHN P. HALE; RUBLEE, of Wisconsin, to Switzerland, in place of GEO. HARRINGTON; ANDREWS, of Minnesota, to Denmark, in place of YEAMAN.

If the bill providing a Board of Examiners to investigate the fitness of applicants for office had passed at last session, President GRANT and the heads of Departments would have been saved an immense amount of work and trouble during the last month. Thousands of the most persistent applicants for office have been totally unfitted in every respect to fill the places they have sought, and yet they have for weeks enjoyed the privilege of boring President and Secretary, Senator and Congressmen, to get office. The mere prospect of an examination of *fitness* would have kept three-fourths of the crowd from ever going to Washington, and would have quickly frightened away three-fourths of those who got there. A vast amount of distraction, weariness, despondency, heart-burning and misery would thus have been avoided. There is no doubt that in course of time we will be compelled to establish the Board of Examiners proposed by Mr. JENCKES.

General ELI PARKER, the Indian officer who served through the war, and until recently on the staff of General GRANT, has been nominated as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. With an intelligent and experienced Indian at the head of the Indian Bureau, and with Quakers in its service among the tribes, we ought to have no more of those murderous and expensive wars on the Plains which have heretofore been stimulated by aggression and the lust of plunder.

It appears that the name of Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR is inserted with that of others as incorporators of the "Central Elevated (patented) Railway" bill. We are requested by Mr. ASTOR to say that the use of his name was without his permission, consent or knowledge, as he is opposed to this and all the other railroad measures for this City. In the same connection we had occasion to say on Monday, by authority of Mr. A. T. STEWART, that the use of *his* name, as a corporator of the same road, was also a fraud.

A correspondent calls our attention to certain errors in the list of salaries of the Judiciary of New-York, which we published on Saturday last. Quoting from the Tax Levy, for the year

1868, he says that the Justices of the Supreme Court receive $10,000 per year each from the County, and that the Common Pleas Judges, the Recorder and the City Judge are likewise each paid $10,000 annually, instead of the figures named by us. It also appears that the chief clerks of the Common Pleas receive $9,000 each, instead of $6,000 as was represented. In explanation we have simply to say that our figures were taken from the tables published in the Common Council Manual for the present year, which we supposed to be authoritative.

A shopkeeper has been fined twice lately in one of our City Courts for giving short measure to two of his customers, who sued him. The first time he was fined $25, and the next time $50. This is the true way to prevent short weights. When a customer finds he has been cheated in weight or measure by the dealer, let him go before the Court prepared to prove the fact, and he will stand a good chance of enforcing the legal penalty.

A milkman was yesterday fined $50 by Judge DOWLING for mixing water with his milk. This is the very best way of putting a stop to the practice of adulteration. Show the rascals that the business is both dangerous and unprofitable, and they will not be so ready to carry it on. In the present case, it was a policeman who caught the fellow in the act. We wish other policemen would occasionally display their vigilance in the same direction.

Deputy Sheriff MORAN was yesterday sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to four years' hard labor in the State Prison, on an indictment (to which he pleaded guilty) for having allowed the convicted bond-robber, KING, to escape while on the way to the State Prison. In passing sentence the Recorder said that the offence was aggravated, inasmuch as he was a sworn officer, whose duty it was to convey to State Prison by the safest and surest routes persons convicted of crime; but instead of that he had connived at the escape of a dangerous felon. Thus another of the law-breakers, whom Sheriff O'BRIEN is in the habit of appointing as Deputies, has been temporarily removed from office.

The traders in "Spiritualism" will of course be concerned over the fact that Brother MUMLER has got into trouble through the incredulity of Marshal TOOKER and others, who say he failed to furnish the spirit-photographs for which he took certain sums of money, and who consider the ghostly portraits to be a false pretence and a swindle. Several photographers testified—and the fact is well known to scientific investigators—that the production of outlined faces along with a portrait is a thing that may be effected with chemicals and without the help of any spectre. Poor MUMLER'S misfortune will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the traders in Spiritualism, and gratify all the Sadducees in the same proportion.

The Board of Health has discontinued the suit which it instituted against a prominent City clergyman for his repeated failure to comply with the requirements of the law in regard to filling up and making returns of the blanks which are furnished for the purpose of keeping the record of marriages. This action of the Board is consequent upon the promise of the minister not to be delinquent in future. We are aware that the requirements of the Board in this respect are often onerous upon our City clergy, but the latter would make their duties easy by filling up the "forms" as far as possible before the marriage takes place—by "pumping" the expectant groom when he comes to engage their services.

A Philadelphia Judge lately charged the Grand Jury in reference to the punishment of crime, and the necessity of making it prompt and exemplary. He blamed the grand juries and the petit juries for their failure to do their duty, especially in capital cases, and said that it has now come to pass in Philadelphia that it is *more dangerous to pick a pocket than to take a life.* The thief is much more certain of being punished than the murderer. As Judge BREWSTER said, this will continue till there is a change in public opinion regarding the punishment of crime and the administration of the law. It is the respectable part of the community who are to blame for the immunity enjoyed by the most heinous criminals.

Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is for the State of Rhode Island to brand with lasting infamy the foul and atrocious calumnies with which the character of the people of this State has been aspersed before the world upon the floor of the Senate of the United States, by one of its members, placed there by the State itself. But it is incumbent upon us publicly to notice a specific allegation made in the speech of Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE on the 8th day of this month, in the Senate of the United States, and contained in these words:

> "This great family came to me in 1857 and made this proposition: 'Let us join our forces, prevent a suspension of specie payment, break down those who are our rivals in business or otherwise, and buy up their property.' At that time I had no debts whatever pressing upon me. But did I unite with them in carrying into effect this vicious and pernicious scheme? Sir, I did not. I repudiated and spurned the proposal."

This charge is made in the presence of the Senate, under the privileges of that body, guaranteed by these words of the Constitution of the United States:

> "And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

But we, in the presence of the great tribunal of public justice, and under the personal responsibility of our own names, hereby declare that this allegation is totally false and malicious.

There are other imputations against us in the same speech, equally unfounded, but as they are couched in vague and indefinite expressions, we do not deem it necessary to notice them, further than to deny explicitly the charge made of our attempt to impair the mercantile standing of the Senator.

We are totally ignorant of any occasion which can justify or explain the attack made upon us by Senator SPRAGUE.

BROWN & IVES,
by JOHN CARTER BROWN } Sole Partners.
and ROBERT H. IVES, }
PROVIDENCE, April 12, 1869.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This evening Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to appear as *Thusnelda* in the drama of "The Gladiator of Ravenna." The personation is one of the great tragedienne's very interesting performances. Miss JANAUSCHEK proposes to make an early experiment in English. *Macbeth*, we believe, is the character selected for study, and portions of that *rôle*, and of *Deborah*, were recently declaimed before a private audience. Miss JANAUSCHEK only came to this country two years ago, but her progress in our language, as exhibited at this recitation, has been exceedingly rapid.

THE BLAND BENEFIT.

The French Theatre is to be the scene this evening of a deeply interesting entertainment. The drama of "Griffith Gaunt" will be revived by a distinguished committee of artists from the principal theatres, for the benefit of the widow and children of the lately deceased Mr. BLAND. Mr. WALLACK, Mr. BOOTH, Mr. HAYES and Mr. MORRIS have offered the leading talent of their companies, and Miss Eytinge, Mrs Wilkins, Miss Grey, Miss Saidee Cole, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Rockwell, Miles. Betty and Emily Rigl, will take part in the performance. The current taste is catered for in a game of tag on the velocipede, which will be engaged in by Prof. AB. BRADY and another proficient in the management of the now fashionable bycicle.

AN ACCIDENT.

ROBERT RUCKERT, aged 26, of No. 186 Cherry-street, and a scene-shifter in the Bowery Theatre, fell from the flies to the stage, last evening, and fractured an arm. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Fine Arts.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design opens to-day its forty-fourth Annual Exhibition. A private view of the pictures was given last evening to a large number of invited guests. As at former gatherings of this kind, the galleries were so crowded that it was almost impossible to obtain a fair view of the works on the walls, and as usual no catalogues were ready. The exhibition is above the average in general excellence, and contains many works of very great merit, which we shall mention at length in a day or two. Among these are COLMAN'S "Fort Lafayette," KENSETT'S "Coast Scenery," PAGE'S portrait of HENRY WARD BEECHER, a fine forest scene by WHITREDGE, PERRY'S "Weaver," LAFARGE'S "Japanese Woman," an interior forest scene, by DURAND, several figure pieces by HUNTINGTON, &c.

Furniture Sale.

We are requested to call attention to the large sale of valuable cabinet furniture, manufactured by the well-known firm of JOHN MEEKS, Jr., who is about to retire from business. The collection is the result of the labors of this establishment for over seventy years, and will be found well worthy of attention. The sale is under the direction of LEEDS & MINER, auctioneers, and commences to-day at No. 686 Broadway. The advertisement will be found in another column.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP VICTOR.

The steamship *Victor*, from Havana, April 6, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser for the prompt delivery of our letters and newspaper packages.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Comanditario Captured—Cubans as Managers and Sailors—Miscellany—War News—Charges of Brigandage—The Central Department—Trophies and Cuban Battles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

The first and only attempt to organize a Cuban navy is over. Thus ends the Cubans' dream of captured Spanish vessels and of supplies landed and carried in crafts flying the single star flag. The *Comanditario, alias* the *Yara*, was captured on the 31st ult. at Providence Key, one of the chain of Keys near Nassau, where she was anchored awaiting a supply of coal. The *Comanditario* was lying in shallow water, where she could not be reached by the Spanish man-of-war *San Quintin* until the arrival of the improvised Spanish gunboat *Ana*, one of the tugs plying in the harbor of Havana. The persons on board of the *Comanditario* immediately took to their boats. Accounts differ as to whether one of the boats was capsized by the surf or struck by a ball fired from the *San Quintin*, and also whether two or six men were drowned. Among them was Mr. OSSORIO, the leader of the expedition. The *Comanditario* was brought here in tow by the *San Quintin*, and the *Ana* remained watching the Key to force the psuedo men-of-war men into the terrible alternative of starving or delivering themselves into the hands of their enemies to be hanged. As a matter of humanity some English or American man-of-war ought to proceed to Stirrup Keys and take these men off, who, according to the rules of nations, committed an act of piracy, but who in reality did nothing more than execute an order of their recognized chieftan, which they had the pluck to undertake to do but not the ability to carry out. Salt water is a location where the Cubans have not yet learned to locate themselves. Taking into consideration the fact that they are natives of an island this appears rather strange, but as the Spaniards formerly, and the outside barbarians latterly, did all this work for them, (as a matter of course not to please the Cubans but for their own benefit,) the Cubans had always quietly remained at home.

Since writing the foregoing the Spanish steamers *Marsella* and *Ana* have arrived from the Keys, and brought a few prisoners. A court-martial is now sitting on the flagship to try them. What an idea! to capture a steamer and not burn her before allowing her to fall again in the hands of the Spaniards.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED AMERICANS.

The American brig *Lizzie Major* left here some time ago for the United States *via* Remedios, having on board two passengers provided with their regular passports as required by the Spanish Government. After loading at Remedios, and when about ten miles from the coast she was overhauled by the Spanish man-of-war *Fernando el Catolico*, who searched the ship, took out the two passengers, one of them claiming to be an American, and brought them back to Remedios.

The steamship *Rapids* brought twenty prisoners to this city yesterday, among them three telegraph operators, who had been serving the revolutionary cause, and who will probably be shot.

WAR NEWS.

The batallion of artillery which has been operating in the vicinity of Villa Clara, arrived here yesterday morning. The Spaniards and their journalistic organs produce this as a self-evident proof, that the insurrection in the Central Department is over. If this has been done as a stroke of policy, for the object of creating this opinion abroad, it is a signal failure, because the insurrection in that part of the country is not subdued, nor is it likely to be for some time to come. The insurgents have no longer any large bodies of troops in the field in the Central Department, but have returned to their original plan of dividing into numerous small bands, camping the troops whenever an opportunity presents itself, and then returning to their mountain retreats. The *Diario* calls these small harrassing bands, "organizations of bandits," but this term is far-fetched, because some of these so-called bandits could enjoy incomes of $10,000 a year, if they would only remain at home, but do not earn one-tenth of that sum by brigandage. That persons of dissolute habits and the worst reputation have united with the insurgents, and are committing crimes under the pretense of being revolutionists, is undoubtedly true, but then these same parties would have been committing the same excesses and crimes, had no revolution existed in the island, having acted in a like manner before the war. The *Diario* in its issue of to-day, and speaking of the situation in the rich sugar district of Las Cinco Villa, says:

> "The movement on Siguanea was effected without any fighting, as no force of any consequence opposed the troops. The insurgents fled in every direction, and in small bodies marking their progress by incendiarism. According to our news, neither in Villa Clara, Cienfuegos nor Trinidad, are there any parties who merit the name of revolutionists, as they all form but small bodies of bandits. The insurgents have surrendered by thousands, and we understand that over two thousand have surrendered in Villa Clara alone. In the settlements protected by our troops the people, who generally reside on small estates, seek refuge, to avoid the molestations of the robbers. The insurrection in the above-named jurisdictions may be considered terminated, and only in the vicinity of Remedios are there to be found some bodies of numerical importance. Many leaders have yielded themselves up, others are in hiding, and the celebrated Pole, who received such a scurging in the action at Potrerillo, has also gone toward the Camaguez region, followed by a few mounted men. The troops, which remain in the named localities, will in future be compelled to see to the pursuing of these bandits and to the protection of the people residing in those localities."

The *Diario* concludes this with the expressed opinion that "the news is satisfactory to the lovers of national integrity and to the prosperity of Cuba." The question arises, however, taking into consideration the dubious character of the news generally published in the *Diario*, how much of the above is true and how much of it originated in the head of its editor, who is gifted with a very fertile imagination and with real talent to clothe his canards in such excellent language that it takes in all persons unacquainted with the character of the *Diario* news. The Cubans frankly confess that the cause of independence in the Central Department, or rather nearer to the Cinco Villas, does not look as bright as it did a month ago. It must be borne in mind that every one of these Cubans who either surrenders or has returned to his home will not remain there, but again take up arms when he sees the smallest chance to defeat or annoy the troops. This mode of warfare will always tend to disconcert the plans of the Spaniards, and the Cubans will always be sure of swelling their armies in any direction they may move. Of course I mean the Cuban and not the Spanish armies, when I use the word armies, as the Spaniards call half a battalion or even a company a division, provided the corps is commanded by an officer above the grade of Colonel. If commanded by a Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel it is a column, by a Major a regiment, &c.; the number of troops is not regarded, the presence of the Bishop making a cathedral and that of a General an army.

TROPHIES OF WAR.

The *Prensa*, in its yesterday's issue, speaking of the Cuban flag which the artillery dragged through the dirt in the streets, and of another which was brought by the *Nuevo Almendares*, says:

> "We are sure that the diligent correspondents of the New-York journals have already communicated the arrival of these flags by telegraph to the United States, and we don't doubt that the beautiful Cubans with the flowing hair will at once provide other colors for their brethren, that they may abandon them to the soldiers and volunteers pursuing them. *Place aux dames.*"

The virulent, and, at times, indecent attacks of many Havana journals on the Cuban ladies have become of regular occurrence, and their hatred is easily explained by the fact that the Cuban ladies, although timid and indolent, are brave, courageous, and to the utmost extent self-sacrificing, when the question of Cuban independence is at issue. Were the men only equally united, and some of them half as brave, and ready to lay down their lives and chattels for the cause of independence, the victory would long ago have been theirs. The Cuban ladies deserve all praise, and their exertions have been equal to those made by the women of any other land in similar times. Regarding the flags, however, which the *Prensa* is so anxious to have referred to, it must be confessed that they well deserve a mention, as one of them was actually captured on the field of scrimmage, and was not found by some police officer in the trunk of an old widow lady. What a pity that the valiant Spanish soldiers have such enemies to encounter to tell lies about them, when the plain truth is amply sufficient. Everybody knows that the Spanish soldier is valiant, obedient and a strict disciplinarian, and this is the reason why these newspapers, by their bombastic articles, make them objects of ridicule.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States man-of-war *Nipsic*, Captain SELFRIDGE, arrived in Cienfuegos on the 4th. All well.

Among the arrivals by the English steamer from Mexico is Mr. E. THIER, the correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, whose letters caused such a sensation in Europe during the intervention and Empire.

There is a nice little quarrel between the *Prensa* and *Voz de Cuba*, each pretending to be the noblest Roman of them all.

The *Diario* says that some of the returned Sagua rebels have joined the volunteers. As, according to the *Diario*, all rebels are cowards and always run, this addition to the volunteer force will not materially improve their reputation, especially as the new-comers are an addition to the *traidoro*. This increase of the volunteer force may prove to result like an overdose of a rich dinner.

The dead sparrow speculation is getting played out, and the patriotic, voracious bird fails to draw crowds and supply funds to buy liquors with, consequently causing sorrowing and regret among the thirsty volunteers.

QUASIMODO.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Character of the Government—Treatment of the "American Legion of Honor"—Lerdo and Mejia—Rosecrans—Mexican Prejudice Against the Yankees—Mexican Journals—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, March 29, 1869.

No new or startling events to send you. Everything is stagnant. None but those who actually see the condition of things can imagine that of this country. The Government is imbecile, conscious of its inability to administer the affairs of the nation, and, having lost all hope or ambition in that respect, has settled down quietly, and is simply engaged in "keeping up appearances." Nothing except the most common "red-tapeism," involving matters of the most insignificant importance, occupies the attention of the Ministry, unless it be that of collecting, under every imaginable pretext, all the money it can, accompanied with the most "economical" disbursements.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

It swindled the "American Legion of Honor" in the most shameful manner. After these brave Americans had rendered the most valuable services to the "Republic"—after they had, by their intrepidity, *saved* JUAREZ and his Ministers from capture by MIRAMON, at Zacatecas, they received the cold shoulder from the Government immediately upon its entrance into the capital. While the papers were boastful in saying that the Government was paying off the native troops, two weeks in advance, it was actually staving off the back pay, and even the current pay of the "Legion of Honor." These men were humbled by the officials, denounced by General MEJIA as Yankee blackguards, whom he wished would leave the country; while, at the same time, he would not settle with them and let them go. The result of this was, that after having been kept seven months in this humiliating condition, an "outsider," supposed to know everything going on in the Palace, influenced twenty out of the fifty of these Americans to sign, upon the payment to each of $300, a paper, stating that they would relinquish their claims for all that was due them (from $1,800 to $2,500 each.) This being done, notice was industriously circulated that all had to take this amount, or receive nothing. Rather than starve and be swindled out of the whole, most of them took the $300 and left. There were two persons who refused these terms, and they have not been settled with till this day. The amount due each of these—Captain LUIS RICCO and Captain WM. SHERWELL—is $1,800 each. Insignificant as are these amounts, to the shame of the Government they remain unpaid, upon the pretext that the Government is not able to pay them. But mark the nice discrimination made by the Government in making payments where it is able. All native troops are overpaid, while it is "unable" to pay these two small debts. It has been able to pay JUAREZ $90,000; ROMERO $30,000, and all the Ministers in the same proportion. The shamelessness of the transaction has moved the indignation and contempt of all the American residents in this capital. They talk of memoralizing the Secretary of State to instruct the American Minister to demand the prompt payment of these debts.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

There is no doubt whatever that the Mexicans have a greater prejudice toward the Americans than any other nationality. It is attributable to various causes: Fear of annexation, the feeling of rivalry toward a nation to which they are constantly pointed as an example to follow; a sense of inferiority, &c. But whatever may be the cause, they show it in every possible way. The newspapers, of all shades, vie with each other in making known to their readers their dislike of the Yankees. The Government takes particular pains to convince all other nationalities and their own people that they are not "under the influence" of that "hated flag." There are more foreigners of any other race than Americans, yet almost every case of outrage is committed upon an American. We have in this City an American (Mr. PRADELL) who was imprisoned during the Empire and is a prisoner yet; who cannot get a trial because they know that he is bound to be acquitted, and the Government confounded for this deed of injustice. His offence is that he killed one of a band of robbers who attacked his dwelling at night. It is excusable homicide for a robber to kill a man who is imprudent enough to resist a robbery, but it is murder to kill a robber "while in the pursuit of his profession." In the meantime, the Judges and the officers of the Court and their friends are using the pastures, wood and water of their "Yankee prisoner" *ad libitum*.

The most outrageous case on hand is one at Yulancingo. An American was imprisoned upon a charge of murder. The Courts would not try him; yet he was kept in a loathsome prison, on short rations, and amid filth and vermin. Contemptuous silence was the response to his repeated petitions for a trial. When he finally complained to the General Government, he was thrust into closer confinement, and for a long time was not permitted to communicate with any person. The case has reached the United States Minister's ears through the communication of some foreigner in that neighborhood, which, with the cases mentioned and several others, that gentleman is pressing upon the notice of this Government. ROSECRANS is not the Minister for Mexico; he does not suit this Government; he sees behind the screen of diplomacy; and very often he walks round it, and points out things the Government officials don't want to be seen. They will move every influence they can to have ROSECRANS recalled.

THE MEXICAN PRESS.

To give you a correct character of the Press, I will mention: That the *Opinion Nacional* is managed by SANTACELIA, the President's son-in-law, and a Cuban. The *Globe* and *Monitor* are liberal, but being left out in the division of the offices, their editors are the leaders of the opposition. The *Siglo* keeps in the margin between the Government and Opposition, and leans over in proportion to *inducements* offered by either side. *La Iberio* represents the Spaniards; the *Trail d'Union*, the cause of the French.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is rumored that Mr. ROMERO, the Treasury Minister, will shortly go to the United States upon a special mission. What that may be, no one seems to have the slightest means of judging.

Mr. GONZALES GARAY has been removed, by the Minister of War, from his office as Counselor to the First Division of the army, for having *pronounced* in his petition against the shooting of the Atexcal prisoners.

The *Diario Official* replies to the *Globe* with respect to the total issue of bonds in the United States during the war. The amount of the bonds is stated to be $2,925,450, which includes $1,000,000 that General CARBAJAL tendered to Messrs. J. W. CORLIES & Co., of New-York, who were the agents of the sale; that since the Government has concluded an arrangement reducing the commissions to one-half; and it is further stated that during the past year the debt was diminished one-sixth part.

The official journal further states that the Chairman of the Finance Committee has already got the amount of the canceled bonds, and that the Minister of Finance had nothing to do with the matter except what was proper.

D. FRANCISCO CANTON, who was Governor of Yucatan in 1867, has been arrested by the authorities.

The *Monitor* says that Col. MAYER has been set at liberty. This was brought about by the influence of the United States Minister at Mexico, General ROSECRANS.

Notice has been received at the capital that D. ADOLFO PALACIO, lately a fugitive from Mazatlan, has *pronounced* in Culiacan, taking along with him a small force, and proclaiming D. PLACIDE VEGA Governor of Sinaloa. The first act of PALACIO was to impose a tribute of $20,000 upon the merchants, collecting one-half of this at the first step.

Troops have been sent from Mazatlan and Durango, believed to be sufficient for the repression of the movement.

A party of American fillibusters have, it seems, assaulted the *hacienda* of Bajan, in the Department of Nueva Leon. The *Periodico Official* of that State relates that a party of fifteen or twenty Americans, guided by a Mexican, assaulted the people of Bajan with the intention of robbing them. The latter defended themselves for an hour, and the attacking party was compelled to fly to the Cerro of Calabacillas, leaving behind one man wounded. The party afterward divided, one portion going in the direction of Patrero, and the other turning into the defile of Sabrinas. The authorities had sent forces out to capture them.

The principal Alcalde of the town of Bustamente had ordered out a force to persecute some tribes of barbarous Indians. These were reported as being on their march toward the villages.

PORTO CARRERO.

Westward Emigration—The Excelsior Colony—Departure of the First Division.

Early in January last, an association was formed under the direction of LOUIS A. WALKER, whose father, W. A. WALKER, is Vice-President of the Atlantic Savings Bank in this City. The object of this association was to take up some of the rich public lands of the Western States in the manner provided by the Homestead act, and to settle thereon. Accordingly, Mr. WALKER and a few friends established their headquarters at No. 68 East Broadway, where they held meetings twice a week, to which mechanics, farmers, and all enterprising men who desired to better their condition, could come and be enrolled as members. Gradually this little company increased until it had numbered upward of 200 families, some of them well-to-do here, others lately arrived from Europe, and all energetic, thrifty people, ready to work and carve out homes and fortunes for themselves and their children. It was then thought advisable to pitch upon some suitable location, and for this purpose a locating committee was appointed and sent to Nebraska to select lands in a healthy spot as near the line of the Atchinson and Fort Kearney Railroad as possible, the situation desired being between the Republican and Little Blue Rivers. This was the spot chosen, but on their arrival in Nebraska the Committee found these lands already in the hands of speculators, who had got wind of the Company's intention, and had obtained the warrants for speculative purposes. A report of this state of things was received by the Colony in this City the very day before that on which they had purposed leaving. All their plans were upset, and they were obliged to look around for another suitable place. They have been successful, but keep its whereabouts a secret to avoid the possibility of another disappointment. The first division of the Colony took its departure from this City yesterday evening by the New-York and Erie Railway, and comprised nearly fifty families, under the care and guidance of the President, LOUIS A. WALKER. Their present destination is Waterville, or Atchinson, but whether they will settle in Nebraska, as before contemplated, or in Kansas, near the Salomon River, is not definitely known. Both these places were mentioned by the President as being desirable locations. A noticeable fact in connection with the colonists, is that they are nearly all young, respectable and vigorous men and women. They seemed satisfied with the steps they are taking, and were very hopeful and sanguine of success. Another batch is to follow them in May, and one every succeeding month. In the absence of LOUIS A., his brother, G. W. WALKER, has been appointed President *pro tem.*, and will conduct the business of the Colony at its headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway, hold meetings, enroll members and dispatch emigrants to the new settlement.

The Erie Railway Company materially assisted this colonizing movement by reducing the emigrants' fare to nearly one-half the regular charge, which reduction will be continued for one year, commencing May 1, 1869.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The announcements in the morning papers, yesterday, that a meeting would be held for the amendment of the Constitution, called together a large number of people at the Twenty-third-street Reformed Presbyterian Church last evening. Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN presided, and stated that the object of calling the meeting was to devise means to have incorporated in the Constitution of the United States the substance of the following amendment:

> We, the people of the United States, [acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority,] in order to constitute a Christian government, form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., was called upon and responded in an eloquent and stirring address, in which he said we were living under a Government that acknowledged no religion—no God—and we wanted a Government that had a moral purpose, not merely in the men that wield the law, but in the Government itself, and this can only be obtained by a regard for the laws of God. A nation that does not recognize the Christian religion is a nation without a guide. We are the only nation that is atheistic in our Government, and God will punish this nation for its infidelity as certainly as He did for its oppression. It was his belief that there would yet be such a controversy on this question as this nation has never heard. All over the country the question is being discussed, and the highest minds in the land are taking hold of it, and he felt assured that it would prevail.

Addresses were also made by Revs. DAVID MCALISTER, of Walton, N. Y., and T. B. STEVENSON, of Philadelphia, and the congregation was dismissed by Dr. STEVENSON, who pronounced the benediction.

The Charter Elections in Hudson County.

The charter elections in the various cities and townships in Hudson County were held yesterday, and passed off in an unusually orderly manner.

In the City of Bergen a large vote was polled, and at 12:30 o'clock last night the count between Dr. CORNELISON, Republican, and STEPHEN D. HARRISON, Democrat, for Mayor, was so close that shrewd politicians were in doubt as to the result.

It was conceded that the election for Aldermen would be as follows:

First Ward—Two Republicans and one Democrat. Republican gain, two.

Second Ward—Two Democrats and one Republican.

Third Ward—Two Democrats and one Republican. Democratic gain, one.

Fourth Ward—Three Republicans; the same as last year.

The Board of Aldermen will probably stand seven Republicans to five Democrats, which will be a gain of two Republicans.

HUDSON CITY.

The canvass had not been completed at 1 o'clock A. M. There were four candidates in the field for Mayoralty, the contest being between Mr. B. F. SAWYER, Democrat, and Mr. GLAUBRECHT, Citizens' Democratic candidate, the prospect being in favor of Mr. SAWYER.

JERSEY CITY.

In Jersey City, the only candidates on the city ticket—MATHEW MONKS, (Democrat,) for Police Commissioner, and HERBERT R. CLARK, (Democrat,) for Water Commissioner—were elected by over 1,200 majority.

There being doubts as to the legality of voting for Mayor, to succeed Mayor O'NEILL, who has tendered his resignation, the Democrats made no nomination, while the Republicans voted for DANIEL MCLEOD.

On the ward tickets the following are the successful candidates:

First Ward—For Alderman, Francis Fitzpatrick, (Democrat,) gain. Freeholder, Francis Stoveken, Jr., (Democrat.)

Second Ward—Alderman, John Whalen, (Democrat.) Freeholder, John Barry, (Democrat.)

Third Ward—Alderman, H. N. Ege, (Republican.) Chosen Freeholder, N. H. Coykendall, (Republican.)

Fourth Ward—Alderman, Neil Campbell, (Republican,) probably. Freeholder, George Warren, (Republican,) probably.

Fifth Ward—Alderman, Jeremiah Sweeney, (Democrat.) Freeholder, Thomas D. Throckmorton, (Democrat.)

Sixth Ward—Alderman, Hosea F. Clark, (Democrat,) probably. Freeholder, John Lennon.

Seventh Ward—Alderman, John Eagan, (Independent Democrat.) Freeholder, Edwin Murphy, (Independent Democrat.)

The Board of Aldermen will stand nine Democrats and five Republicans, the same as last year.

The canvass was not completed in the Fourth and Sixth Wards at 1:30 o'clock A. M.

Steam Carriages on Common Roads.

Mr. J. K. FISHER, of this City, read a paper last evening before the Society of Practical Engineers, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. His subject was "Steam Carriages and Traction Engines." A large and very appreciative audience was present. Mr. FISHER'S object was to prove the practibility of using steam as a motive power in city streets and on common roads in the country. He gave a history of the use of steam carriages, the first one of which was invented by WATT. Improvements were made on this invention from time to time, down to the year 1860, many of the carriages being now in use in England and in France. The practicability of applying steam to road wagons and carriages had been proved, he said, beyond all doubt. Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, of the Novelty Works of this City, was given as authority for saying, that were our roads as good as the English we should long ago have had steam carriages in common use. Mr. ALLEN saw them in operation in England, and thought them to be in every way calculated for purposes of travel and traction. The steam carriage can be run at about one-third the cost of horse power, and can be managed with greater facility than horses can. As a feeder to railways in thinly-populated districts of country it was highly serviceable, doing away with the cost of building branch lines of road, and answering every purpose of such branch lines. The time made by the steam carriage varies according to its size and the power of its engine. Runs have been made all the way from ten to thirty-five miles per hour. In 1860 a law was passed in England restricting the speed at which they should be run to five miles in the cities, and ten miles on country roads. Within the past ten years the steam carriage has come into use to a greater extent than for many years previously, both in England and France, and it was being demonstrated more satisfactorily every year that it might be utilized so as take the place of horse power. Mr. FISHER then proceeded to speak of the additions and improvements that had been made in relation to the springs and tires of this character of vehicle, especially in the matter of suspending the body of the carriage from the axles, and closed by showing how much more transportation of heavy material might be accomplished over common roads by the use of traction engines than by the employment of horses. He illustrated his remarks, from time to time, by diagrams of steam carriages of various styles and descriptions, among which was one of his own invention, that has been successfully operated in New-Jersey. A vote of thanks was given him before the meeting adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of PATRICK VAUGHAN, a laborer, who died at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue, from injuries received on Sunday night by falling down stairs. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day over the case of Mrs. ALICE RAY, who died in consequence of injuries sustained several days ago by an explosion of gas in the basement of her residence in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of MATTHEW CREIGHTON, a laborer, who was employed on the new building being erected for the New-York Life Insurance Company, on the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway, and who sustained a fracture of the skull by a fall from one of the upper stories. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

AUGUST SCHEAGER, aged 70, and a native of Germany, was found dead in his bed yesterday at No. 338 East Eighth-street. CATHARINE FRIEND, aged 32, and a native of New-York, died suddenly yesterday at No. 19 Chrystie-street. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold inquests in each case.

Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest in the case of JOHN SCHATZ, a German, who died suddenly at No. 333 West Forty-fourth-street, without medical attendance.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 6 West-street, over the remains of MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, aged 52, and a porter in the liquor store at that number, who died suddenly. As deceased had recently indulged in excessive dissipation, and died while looking for a glass of water, the jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of intemperance.

Dishonest Servant Girls.

The number of dishonest servant girls appears to be increasing. CAROLINE GRAY, so called, left the residence of Mrs. POILLON, No. 272 Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, yesterday with about $200 worth of wearing apparel. MARY SMITH left the residence of Mrs. G. J. WHITE, No. 288 Clermont-avenue, and is alleged to have taken $200 worth of silver and wearing apparel. Both women were obtained at MANNING'S intelligence office, in Court-street. ELIZABETH BERGEN is the name of another servant girl who left the house of Mrs. LEE, No. 120 Cumberland-street, taking with her a diamond ring worth $175, a gold ring and $20 in money, in all about $400 worth.

Anniversary of the Opening of the "Original One-Dollar Store."

A year ago yesterday, two young men from Cincinnati, Messrs. WM. ELIAS & BROTHER, opened in the La Farge building, where the old entrance to the Winter Garden Theatre used to be, No. 669 Broadway, an immense store, two hundred feet deep, elegantly fitted up with showcases, gas fixtures, paintings, busts, &c., and a large stock of fancy goods, jewelry, vases, glass and silver ware, and pretty much everything, all of which they offered for sale at a uniform price of one dollar for each article.

A large corps of respectable and personally attractive young ladies were engaged to wait upon the customers, liberal advertisements were inserted in all the newspapers, and the consequence was, that everybody who had a dollar to spend, and wished to invest it to the most profitable advantage, rushed to "The Dollar Store," which was consequently filled day and night by an immense crowd of people, all of whom found that every promise made had been faithfully kept.

No one supposed it would last long. The stock would run out. The goods sold would prove to be worthless; people would find it to be a swindle, or the proprietors would be ruined. So everybody said.

But week after week the same thing went on; the stock was never exhausted; the goods sold proved to be well worth the prices asked and paid for them, and the Dollar Store became firmly established in the good graces of the public, in the estimation of the merchants, importers and jobbers of whom they bought goods, and to-day its popularity, credit and sales are larger than ever.

In view of these results, the proprietors last night celebrated their first anniversary. Dodworth's full band was engaged, and discoursed most eloquent music from the balcony. The store was magnificently illuminated throughout the entire five stories, and the employes, 110 in number, were made happy by a good supper and a good time.

The affair attracted much attention, and hundreds stepped in to congratulate the liberal and enterprising proprietors upon their well-merited and great success.—*New-York Sun.*

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Pure Water—How to Use It.

The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE & CO., Hydraulic Engineers, No. 35 West 4th-st., New-York, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

P. S.—Having a knowledge of the theory and practice of hydraulics for thirty years, we are able to supply water successfully, with economy, to all the modern improvements. Jobbing in city and country punctually attended to.

ALEX. MCKENZIE & CO.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters.
GEO. J. CLANRANALD. —*Advertisement.*

Great Auction Sale of

Meeks' Furniture,
on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
April 14, 15, and 16.
—*Advertisement.* No. 686 Broadway.

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & Co., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

J. C. RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others for purity. Each bottle encased in an elegant box.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by

a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

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New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

"Buy Me and I'll do you Good."—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS in every instance prove this motto true. They do good to every one who uses them for Jaundice, Headache, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Humors, Impure or Bad Blood, General Debility, and all Bilious Diseases. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CREIGHTON—WELLS.—In this City, on Monday, April 12, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, FREDERICK CREIGHTON to ELIZABETH L. WELLS, both of this City.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Monday, April 12, at the residence of her mother, No. 310 East 56th-st., after a lingering illness, ELIZA M., wife of John S. Benson, and daughter of Eliza M. and the late O. J. Reynolds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother as above, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Green-Wood.

BLOOMER.—On Monday, April 12, at Cromwell, Conn., JOHN A. BLOOMER, son of Elisha Bloomer, aged 38 years.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Cook, No. 407 West 19th-st.

CLARK.—On Monday evening, April 12, at her residence, No. 206 East 53d-st., Miss LYDIA CLARK, sister of the late William Clark.

Funeral services at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, East 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Thursday afternoon, April 15, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, April 13, MARIE PHEBE, eldest daughter of John G. and Jennetta Baker Freeman.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Astoria steamboat leaves Peck-slip at 1½ P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, April 12, of paralysis, JANE, wife of Charles Livingston, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 West Washington-square.

MERRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, MARIA P., wife of Wm. G. Merrill, aged 59 years and 10 months.

Funeral service at No. 122 Joralemon-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

MAGEE.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, April 12, ISABELLA MAGEE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Leonard-st., near Greenpoint-av.

PROVOST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, ANNIE W. PROVOST, only daughter of Charles H. and Emma L. Provost, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

ST. FELIX.—On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, ANNA M. MALTBY ST. FELIX, wife of the late John R. St. Felix.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 219 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

SUFFERN.—On Sunday morning, April 11, THOMAS SUFFERN, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, April 13, JOHN TAYLOR, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TURNER.—On Monday, April 12, MARTHA S., daughter of John and the late Eliza Turner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M. from the residence of her father, No. 258 7th-st.

WOOD.—On Monday, April 12, FREDDIE W., son of Abiel and Julia M. Wood, aged 5 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 5 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M.

WELCH.—On Tuesday, April 13, at his residence, No. 48 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, after a protracted illness, Captain GEORGE E. WELCH, aged 52 years. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., and lately of U. S. N. Due notice of the funeral to-morrow.

WOODBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of Joseph E. Woodbridge, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Lecture-room of Plymouth Church, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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XI. FIFTH-AV. CORNER OF 21ST ST.
XII. A. T. STEWART'S RESIDENCE.
XIII. FIFTH-AV., ON A SUNDAY MORNING.

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LAWRENCE & OAKLEY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York;

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Will publish SATURDAY, April 17,

1. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By ISAAC I. HAYES, M. D., with nine Illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8vo. Cloth $2 50. A smaller and much cheaper edition of this very popular work, and eminently adapted to the use of the young.
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Which is now creating such an excitement in the columns of the New-York *Weekly*, where it has been appearing each week for the last three months, will be published on SATURDAY next, in book form, complete, by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER, Philadelphia, and be for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

THE JOURNAL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY FOR APRIL contains an essay on the TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS OF DIALYSIS. By Professor CHAS. A. JOY, of Columbia College. Worth the price of a year's subscription.

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M. A. MACFARLAND, No. 967 Broadway,
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THE SELF-EXAMINER.—A NEW Illustrated Hand-Book on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, for students and others, with 100 engravings of Distinguished Human Heads and Faces, entitled "HOW TO READ CHARACTER." A handsome 12mo vol., sent by first post. Muslin $1 25; paper, $1. By S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The salesroom yesterday did not present a favorable appearance. The attendance was small, and the bidding very slow. No sales of any importance were made; there was no enthusiasm manifested, and the market generally was very dull. It is scarcely probable that there will be any great improvement during the week. The stringency of the money market greatly injured the opening of the sales, and, as no improvement in that quarter may be immediately expected, it is scarcely likely that this week will show any great improvement in real estate matters.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE sold sixty-five Brooklyn lots and realized very fair prices. The sale of the Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER was adjourned to Thursday next, in consequence of the death of the mother of Mr. WM. M. MILLER.

To-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have a partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of 159 West Side lots, between Ninety-first and Ninety-fourth streets, on the Grand Boulevard, Bloomingdale Road, and Hudson River, fronting Riverside Park, as follows: Twenty-five lots on the Grand Boulevard, between Ninety-first and Ninety-third streets; twenty-five lots on the east and west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-third streets; ten lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the new Riverside Park; twenty-four lots in the new Riverside Park. The purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made. Sixty-six lots and gores on the north and south sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, between the Grand Boulevard and the New avenue, fronting Riverside Park. Nine valuable water front lots on the Hudson River. The sale will be peremptory and without reserve. Also, under the direction of the same Referee, the valuable lot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 127.4 feet north of Houston-street; the five-story brick store, No. 55 Beekman-street, and No. 83 Ann-street; the five-story marble front building and lot No. 158 Pearl-street; the lot of land, with the four-story marble front building thereon, Nos. 202 and 204 Pearl-street and No. 113 Maiden-lane.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the two-story and attic brick buildings and lots Nos. 66 and 68 Sixth-avenue, east side, between Washington and Waverley places.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a large sale of Brooklyn property known as the Cozine Farm, at East New-York. This property is situated only three blocks east of the celebrated Duryea Farm, on the highest grade in the village—in the neighborhood of churches, schools and good improvements. Communication with the City constant by three railroads.

The sales for to-morrow embrace several pieces of quite valuable City and Brooklyn property.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By James M. Miller.

4 lots s. s. of 62d-st., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, J. H. Beckwith	$83,800
4 lots adjoining, e. s., each 25x100, J. H. Beckwith	36,000
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Mr. Ackley	37,800
Plot of ground containing 9¾ City lots, on 11th and Naegle avs. and Hillside-st., Mr. Pillot	6,075

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 218 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 24x103.3, E. Morell	$34,750
2 lots n. w. cor. 5th-av. and 130th-st., each 25x100, and 1 lot n. s. 130th-st., adjoining the above, 25x99.11, H. A. Smith	20,500
3-story brick house and lot No. 235 77th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 12.6x102.2, J. Maxwell	7,000
2-story frame house and lot s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 84th-st.; lot 25.6x102.2, J. Waldon	9,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

2-story frame house and 3 lots s. s. of 106th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., and two-story frame house and 3 lots n. s. of 105th-st., in rear of above, each lot 25x100, Jas. A. Morro	$25,000

BROOKLYN.

By Wyckoff & Little.

4-story brick house and lot No. 108 Willow-st., lot 25x100, Mr. Samuels	$17,800
1 lot n. e. corner Graham-st. and Lafayette-av., 21.5x78, P. Hamill	1,950
1 lot adjoining, n. s. Lafayette-av., 20x78, P. Hamill	1,400
1 lot adjoining, same size, H. Wilkes	1,420
1 lot n. w. cor. Kent and Lafayette avs.	1,900
1 lot north side Lafayette-av., adjoining above	1,350
4 lots adjoining, each 20x78	5,400
6 lots s. s. Lafayette, cor. Patchen-av., and 6 lots in rear on Van Buren-st., each 22.4x100, R. W. Demill	11,160
5 lots s. s. Putnam-av., 236 ft. w. of Broadway, each 20x100, Mr. Brown	2,250
5 lots adjoining on Putnam-av., same size, Mr. Coffin	2,125
10 lots on s. w. corner of Putnam and Howard avs., each 20x100, Mr. Fowler	4,300
12 lots n. s. Jefferson-av., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., each 20x100, Mr. Fowler	9,020

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard, s. e. corner of 101st-st., 150x195	$80,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 50x95	15,000
Water-st., s. s., 122.8 ft. w. of James-st., 17x75.2	7,100
8th-st., s. s., between Avenue A and 1st-av., known by lot No. 398 of N. W. Stuyvesant's estate	33,000
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.8	10,500
22d-st., n. s., 260.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 94x98.9	17,000
26th-st., w., No. 141, 16.8x98.9	14,000
31st-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x104.3	13,000
33d-st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x75	15,000
47th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x60.4	20,000
48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	30,000
52d-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	22,000
55th-st., n. s., 229 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21x100.5	28,000
56th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	32,000
56th-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 4th-av., 36x75.5	8,000
56th-st., s. e. corner of 4th-av., 54x75.5	13,500
57th-st., n. e. corner of 10th-av., 25x100.5	10,500
58th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.6x½ block	8,300
61st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x108 17-20	11,500
82d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 150x100.5	37,200
83d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 90.2x67.8	25,000
84th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	4,000
84th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	4,000
85th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102.2	25,500
85th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	4,000
85th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	4,000
90th-st. n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 104.8x201.5	47,000
111th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30.1x57	3,100
121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x½ block	6,000
126th-st., n. s., 547.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.6x99.11	6,500
127th-st., n. s., 138.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	17,000
127th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	9,100
128th-st., n. e. corner of 6th-av., 75x75	15,000
131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11	9,600
147th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x1 block	5,900
1st-av., n. e. corner of 85th-st., 102x100	22,500
3d and 4th avs., between 86th and 87th sts., known as lot No. 165 of Harlem Commons	5,500

Leases Recorded.

Amity-st., No. 78, 3 years, per year	$1,800
Broadway, No. 497, 21 years, per year	15,000
Grand-st., Nos. 589, 591 and 593, 5 years, per year	1,620
Pearl-st., No. 524, 21 years, per year	500
4th-st., No. 319, 5 years, per year	1,150
37th-st., No. 415, 5 W., years, per year	1,000
2d-av., No. 546, 2 years, per year	540
3d-av., near 76th-st., 5 years, per year	1,800
6th-av., No. 546, 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 59.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.9x75	$3,725
Baltic-st., No. 4, (West,) contract	8,000
Bridge-st., e. s., 120 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100	10,000
Broadway, e. s., 46 ft. n. of Kossuth-st., 100x51x100.2x45.3	4,500
Broadway and Washington sts., n. w. cor., 25x100	460
Cook-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	850
Cumberland-st., w. s., 480 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x85	7,250
Degraw-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19.6x100	5,000
Dupont-st. and Oakland-av., s. w. corner, 25x75	900
Eckford-st. and Nassau-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	1,200
Elm-place, s. e. s., 83.6 ft. n. e. of Livingston-st., 16.6x90	8,500
Furnald-st., n. s., 325.1 ft. w. of Utica-av., 42x100	400
Furnald-st., n. s., 367.1 ft. w. of Utica-av., 42x100	400
Graham-st., e. s., 156 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	800
Hamilton-st., e. s., 135 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 60x100	5,850
Hamilton-st., e. s., 195 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 80x100	8,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 51.8 ft. s. of Washington-av., 20x75	7,500
Hewes-st., n. w. s., 323.8 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 22.4x100	1,200
Macon-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	8,500
Noble-st., n. s., 640 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 24.1x100	2,450
Pacific-st., n. e. s., 235 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90	5,100
Powers-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	2,300
Pulaski-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	1,500
Schenck-st., e. s., 265 ft. s. of Park-av., 13.5x25x14.5x25	275
Scholes-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,225
Smith and Debevoise sts., s. e. corner, 25x75	6,800
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Debevoise-st., 25x75	4,550
Vandam-st. and Nassau-st., s. w. corner, 50x100	970
Vandam-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 48.10x104x18.10 Varick-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 93.10x97.8x27.6 Vandam-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 89.6x93.1x26.3	800
Washington-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	190
William-st., s. w. s., 306.8 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x82	3,250
1st-st., n. s., 288.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 82.4x20x82.8x20	5,000
Same property	7,000
South 4th-st., lot 8,807, Ewen's map	10,500
5th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	7,500
6th-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North 5th-st., 28x100	1,350
South 9th-st., n. s., 117.10 ft n. w. of 8th-st., 72.4x22.3x75.4x22	1,400
South 10th and 2d sts., n. w. corner, 25x72	9,700
22d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x100.2	435
66th-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	280
Bay and Schenck avs., n. e. corner, 50x100	725
Carleton-av., e. s., 289.11 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 22x79	6,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. from Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	11,100
Division-av., s. s., 28 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x54	6,750
Graham-av., e. s., 18.9 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 18.9x75	3,300
Kent-av., w. s., 156 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	900
Montrose-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	5,000
Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	6,750
Myrtle-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 90x35.6x65x25	3,000
Schenck-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100	600
Schenck-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100	600
Lots Nos. 4 to 14, inclusive, M. E. Cort's Map, Fourteenth Ward	1,600
Flatlands Post road, adjoining John Scott's, 1 acre	1,400
New-Utrecht, to Yellow Hook road, adjoining Vandyne's, triangular lot	238

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

St. Ann's-av. and 163d-st., s. w. cor., 42 lots	$32,500
2d-place, n. s., 350 ft. w. of Gove-av., 100x100	3,600

Poindridge.

R. Dane's to Canaan road, adjoining C. Jones', 40 acres	$2,000

Yonkers.

Oliver-av. and Walnut-st., s. e. corner, 134x340	$4,600
Post road, e. s., adjoining G. Gaylor's, 61x150	13,500
William-st., n. s., 363 ft. from Oak Hill-av., 30x125	700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bloomfield and Clermont avs., s. w. corner, 75x100	$5,000
Beef Point-lane, w. s., 100x205	3,500
Belmont-av. and Montgomery-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	3,000
Cram-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Stone-st., 25x96	900

Belleville.

Belleville-av., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Carteret-st., 100 ft. front	$10,000

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton road, w. s., 44x62	$800

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., s. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x95	$4,250
Lot No. 18, block No. 4, Wakeman's map of Sixth Ward, 20x80	2,650

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of South-st., 25x96.8	$1,000
Scott-st., n. s., lot No. 15, block No. 16, Hespe and Weber's, 25x100	1,600
Lot No. 28, block No. 31, Ogden Farm, 22x22	150
Lot No. 58, block No. 4, map Chelsea, 25x100	500

North Bergen.

3d and North sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	$300

Bayonne.

Avenue E, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Centre-st., 100x150	$3,300

Kearney.

Latham-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x117	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON ONE OF the wide streets, one block from Park entrance, one of the most complete and best-built houses in the City; size, 18x57, full four-story, heavy brown-stone front; rear, Philadelphia brick; burglar-proof silver safe, stationary ice-chest, hard wood floors, furnace, &c. Whole house beautifully decorated in oil by Leuthner. Price $30,500—much below its value; 79th-st., near Madison-av. Also, very pretty house, with or without private stable, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st. Apply on either premises to the owner.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house No. 134 East 38th-st., first door east of Lexington-av.; house, 20x43; lot, 20x98; the premises are replete with every improvement and in complete order; has been recently painted, and the parlors, &c., are frescoed; the hall is marble tiled; not a dollar need be expended for repairs on taking possession. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY MARBLE-front house in the finest location on Murray Hill; cheapest house in the market; has been thoroughly overhauled, painted and frescoed in the most elegant manner; all modern improvements; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises, No. 30 West 35th-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 71ST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 400 feet from Central Park; house overlooks the Park; is near the Springs, Lake, Mall and other attractions; lot 25x102; house 25x45, with stable on rear; the furniture can be bought reasonably, and possession immediate. J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF PROPERTY, 100 x122, covered with buildings, fronting 100 feet on Cortlandt-st., near Broadway; leased for one year for a large figure; suitable for bank or institution; a large part can remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class English basement four-story brown stone dwelling No. 28 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.; in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy; price for rent, $3,000 per annum; price, for sale, $26,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORner of Canal, Centre and Walker sts., that was offered THIS DAY, under a limit, is still open for bids to any parties desiring to purchase. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER, will sell, on MONDAY, April 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., the two first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 128 and 130 East 37th-st., corner of Lexington-av., Murray Hill.

NO. 49 WEST 37TH-ST. FOR SALE, with or without the carpets, gas fixtures and cornices. It is in beautiful order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—FOR sale, or to lease for a term of years for business purposes, an extra large house and lot fronting both 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., NEAR 152D-ST.—A desirable residence, with 13 or 40 lots, for sale, very cheap; also, fine plot of 60 lots, same locality, $85,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY FRENCH ROOF brown-stone dwelling, 123 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., (Murray Hill;) price $35,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 417 4th-av., near 30th-st.; house, 20x50 feet; lot, 60 feet; price $32,500. N. T. PIKE, on the premises. No agent.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERty on 3d-av. for sale—Well rented to good tenants, and in good order. Address S., Box No. 2,552 City.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE LOTS, 125 FEET west of Grand Boulevard, on 99th-st.; price $14,000; mortgage $8,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

No. 92 First-place and six lots will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

The dwelling is a three-story brown-stone front, 26x70 feet, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are well laid out, with fountain, shrubbery, &c. Maps and particulars may be obtained of BIGGS & BARR, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York, or of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The 23-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscotted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve pantries, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $30,000 and $35,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

PROCLAMATION.

THE COZINE FARM,
AT EAST NEW-YORK.

We, JOHNSON & MILLER, acting under orders from the owner, will positively sell, without regard to price, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the Cozine Farm, located in the most thriving part of the village of East New-York, only two blocks east of the celebrated Duryea Farm, which commanded 100 prompt and delighted buyers. The Cozine Farm will be sold in single lots and small parcels, on very easy terms. The grade is the highest in the village. Good improvements adjoin the property. There are a great number of churches and schools, &c., in its immediate vicinity. Communication with the City constant. Monroe-st., running through the farm, connects with the road leading to Jamaica Bay. The ocean breezes render the locality very pleasant and desirable.

Remember that the lots will be sold positively without limit.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers,

JOHNSON & MILLER.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, the three-story basement brick house, No. 261 Union-st., Brooklyn; has every modern improvement and in perfect order. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Brooklyn, or at the office Western Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN TREmont, Westchester County, the plot of ground with a three-story double house, stable, &c., &c., situated corner of Railroad-av. and Morris-st. The house is well built and in good order, has gas, bath, water-closet, furnace, range, &c., &c.; the grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and fruit trees; sidewalks flagged, &c., &c. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT RESIdence for sale in one of our most flourishing river towns, built in the best manner, and occupied by a physician, with a practice of at least $10,000 a year; owing to bad health wishes to retire, and will sell his residence at what the improvements are worth; price $22,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence on Fordham Heights, commanding a fine view of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers; house contains about 12 rooms; is in good order; has hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, &c.; location healthy and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM OR COUNTRY seat for sale; 140 acres, finest farm in county; frame mansion; 3 stories, 20 rooms, all modern improvements; fine outbuildings; 28 miles from City; only $30,000. LANE & ROBINSON, No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

The farm and country-seat, (with the furniture and stock if desired,) of the late A. W. Bradford, in Rye, Westchester County, on the Post-road, equally distant from New-Haven depots at Rye and Mamaroneck, and extending west to a road leading to the railroad and within ¼ of a mile distant.

This property is one of the most desirable in the market as an investment or residence.

The land is well adapted for divisions into lots and is in a good condition.

At least $20,000 was expended by the late owner in improvements, the stone wall in front costing $3,500 and the private road $1,500.

The house is spacious, and there is a conservatory, hot-houses, barns, stables, and other outbuildings of the most complete description.

Terms easy. Apply to
C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, Executors,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Ravenswood, L. I., directly opposite 76th-st., New-York; 5 minutes' walk from landing, and 30 minutes' from Peck-slip; grounds about two acres, handsomely laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery; lawn extends down to East River, with fine shade trees, boat and bath-house. The mansion, substantially built by days' work, without regard to expense, contains about 20 rooms, with every convenience, heater, range, stationary tubs, bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water on every floor; admirably arranged carriage-house, with stable for five horses; billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; perfectly healthy. The most accessible location near the City, and commanding a fine view of the East River. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to T. H. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT LONGMEADOW, Mass., four miles from Springfield, a fine country seat; six acres of choice land, with a handsome modern built brick house, slate roof, with 13 (mostly large) rooms, barn, with stable, carriage and shop rooms, arranged in good order; centrally located in the immediate vicinity of church, schools, post office, &c., on high ground, with fine view of Connecticut River and valley, and the Berkshire Hills; abundance of fruit of all varieties. A pair of fancy matched horses also for sale by the owner. Can be seen at the Massasoit Stables, Springfield, Mass.

This place is offered low. For particulars and directions about visiting the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BAY SIDE, ON LITTLE NECK Bay, L. I.—House and five acres of ground, well fruited; house with all the modern conveniences, gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; carriage-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in good order; being a most desirable residence for Winter and Summer; within a short distance of the City by railroad or steamboat; terms easy. Apply to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st., JOS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—AN ELEgant country seat, within one mile of depot; 27 acres, handsomely laid out, in garden, lawns, fish-pond, fruit and ornamental trees; brick house, brown-stone finish, about 45 feet square, three stories and basement, double staircase, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, &c.; the house, outbuildings and improvements first-class; would cost fully $50,000; will be sold for $37,000; terms liberal. FLATT, GRAHAM & CO., Rahway, or D. STEWART, No. 140 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CRANFORD, N. J., a new house, just built, three stories, 14 large rooms, good cellar, French roof, hot and cold water, bath and water closets, gas pipes all through the house. The lot is 100x240 feet; is situated on a hill, about five minutes' walk from the depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; time from New-York, 45 minutes; commutation, 9 cents a trip. For particulars inquire at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10. Also, a number of fine building lots for sale. S. CAHILL.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A house and lot in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot and of the steamboat landing; house large and convenient; twelve rooms; gas and gas fixtures throughout; lot 275 feet front; good garden; several churches and schools within convenient walking distance; for a commuter the property is very desirable. Price $13,000. Apply to
STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD,
No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXSVILLE, WESTchester County, within easy distance of the City, a finely situated country seat, with 4½ acres of land, very convenient to depot. House of stone, well furred off and built in the most substantial manner throughout, with the modern conveniences; finished with hard wood; has 15 rooms; ample pantries, closets, &c. The land has unusual variety of surface; is well wooded and admirably adapted for a landscape garden; location high and healthy. Price $35,000. Apply to JOSIAH DOW, No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to
H. O. PINNEO, Milford, Conn.;
WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.;
JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—A DESIRABLE residence for sale, well located on a prominent corner, five minutes' walk from station; the dwelling is 45 feet front, containing 20 rooms, replete with every modern improvement; grounds comprise over an acre, very nicely improved, with fine lawn, shade and good garden; barn and carriage-house; a great abundance of fruit. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GENTLEman's residence at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, on the new Boulevard, two miles from Harlem Bridge; house 22 rooms, with all conveniences of a city house; 24 acres of land, with gardener's house; choice fruit trees, large garden, stable, carriage and ice-house; also a large barn for the choice stock on the place; terms easy. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 1 State-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

NEWARK.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR sale, within ten minutes' walk of station, three stories high, containing ten rooms, with walnut mantels, hot and cold water, both gas, furnace and range; lot 25x100; $8,000. Also, a furnished house to let; contains fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; location the best in the city; $150 per month. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE of Bennington, Vt., near the railroad depot, a very large and spacious brick house, two and three stories high, 34x82, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house or institution; the grounds embrace 1½ acres, beautifully shaded with fruit and shade trees; the surroundings are among the finest in New-England. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York Harbor and Bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

$2,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE, IN ASToria, one mile from steamboat landing; seven rooms, cellar and coal closet; wash-house and well adjoining; ground 53 feet front—a lot and a quarter; plenty of fruit; terms easy. Apply to E. BELLMAN, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, or Flushing-av., above Bradford-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, in a desirable location, a furnished house; commodious and in good order; with one acre of land, barn and necessary outbuildings; fruit, &c.; will be rented low to a small family. Apply at the Post Office, New-Rochelle, or to H. M. LE COUNT, No. 136 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — COUNTRY seat on Staten Island, pleasantly located, about 2 miles from Vanderbilt Landing; fine large modern dwelling, outbuildings, and about 37 acres land. Price $22,000, or will rent at moderate price. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PRINCE'S BAY, STATEN ISLAND.—For sale—A good twelve-roomed house, slate roof; one acre of land, well shaded; abundance of fruit; five minutes from beach; one mile from station; more land, if required. Apply to A. RENDALL, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., OR TO rent furnished for six months or the year, house of 13 rooms, 21 lots land situated on Wardell-st. and East River; situation healthy. Apply on the premises, or to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 16 Water-st., N. Y.

NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a country residence on principal avenue, two hours from City Hall by rail, three hours by boat. Particulars of G. W. WEEKS, No. 479 Broome-st.

ORANGE RIDGE, OPPOSITE MOUNTAIN—Fine residence, 16 rooms, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, stable and all improvements; five minutes from church and depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A BEAUTIFUL place, near Stamford, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JACOB MENDEL, New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

RIVERSIDE—30 MILES VIA NEW-HAVEN Railroad, country property, all kinds, for sale and to let. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge Station, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF seven acres, two miles from Plainfield, one mile from Newmarket; terms to suit. Address A. CHOSSON, Plainfield.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TREMONT, WESTCHESTER CO.—To let, two cottage houses, in good order, eight rooms, fine cellar, gas, and water in kitchen; in Washington-av., three minutes' walk from depot; neighborhood first-class; rent $660 per annum each. Inquire at the office of HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., near depot.

TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE IN WEST Morrisania, containing eleven rooms, with barn, shade trees, fruits, lawns, &c.; house heated with furnace, and within 500 feet of Melrose depot; walks flagged to same. For further information inquire of G. H. TINGLEY, No. 106 Franklin-st., New-York, first loft.

TO LET—TO ADULTS, PART OF A HOUSE; modern improvements, bath-room, &c., in first-class order, No. 349 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; balance occupied by owner.

TO LET—THE CONVENINT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 50 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 204 East 35th-st., to a small family, without children. Can be seen from 9 till 12.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water through the house, with bath-room, stationary tubs, and other modern conveniences; a good stable and about three acres of lawn with the house; situate on York-av., about half a mile from the depot. Rent $1,800 per annum. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.
PATERSON, April 9, 1869.

TO RENT, AT ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE minutes' walk from depot and Llewellyn Park, the fine, eligibly-situated residence (with modern improvements) No. 4 High-st.; fruit trees, grapes, pears, &c.; ample ground for garden, barn and woodhouse. Inquire on premises, or of C. N. WHITE, office H. B. Claflin & Co., City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED, at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from City Hall, one of the most desirable places near the City; good boating, bathing, and fishing; new house, 15 rooms; carriage-house; fine garden, &c.; near depot and steamboat landing. Apply to Mr. KINZEY, No. 645 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, large, fine residence and outbuildings, with 3 or 16 acres; fruit and shade in great abundance; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; rent low; others, $400 to $4,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.— TO LET, for the year or season, the stone cottage adjoining the Episcopal Church; fully furnished, having gas and water; together with grounds, planted garden and carriage-house; eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to Rev. WM. A. McVICKAR, No. 29 West 32d-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CAZENOVIA, N. Y., A BEAUtiful Summer residence, having two parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, servants' rooms, ice-house filled, large barn, garden and five acres, for two years; near the lake, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to A. K. COGSWELL, No. 34 Wall-st., or by mail to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, barn, and three acres of ground attached, in Castleton, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Ferry; very healthy location and fine views; rent $500. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1¼ HOURS from New-York, a good-sized dwelling-house, containing eleven rooms, with small stable and nearly half an acre of land, very near railway station; rent, $700 per year. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or to W. LITTELL, at Summit.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, in view of the Bay, a very desirable first-class furnished house for six months. Apply at No. 91 Columbia-st. before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M., or at No. 258 Broadway, New-York, office of Home Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WOODLAWN, A large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON TOWNSEND-AV., Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, with five lots of ground; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to J. R. ROBINSON, near the premises, or to B. F. ERRINGTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York, where plans can be seen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson, an attractive place in Westchester County, within one hour of New-York; house not modern, but commodious; 12 rooms; garden planted, fruit, &c.; cow and poultry if desired; rent $1,000. Inquire of J. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 896 Broadway.

AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—TO LET, FROM four to six months, a large furnished house to a private family; large garden with choice fruit, stable, &c.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 73 Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a dwelling-house, with large garden. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 91 Water-st., or BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, TEN minutes' walk from the depot, a cottage completely furnished, with laundry, carriage-house, stable and grapery attached; fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to J. R. WILLIS, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage-house, convenient to depot; handsomely furnished; piano, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A DEsirable house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the horse cars, with about two acres of land attached; house ready for occupancy about 20th of April. Inquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Norwalk.

TO LET IN HARLEM—131ST-ST., WEST of 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brick house in complete order; gas, Croton, &c.; moderate rent to good tenant. Apply to J. WILKIE, No. 169 Reade-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, three-story brick house, 22.6 feet wide, on 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLE HOUSE NO 436 West 22d-st., containing 14 rooms, and replete with every convenience. Apply at No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 47 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Inquire at the house between 1 and 5 P. M., or of S. B. GOODALE, No. 9 West 23d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH-ST.—SECOND floor to let, consisting of four rooms, with use of wash-room, bath-room and cellar; rent, including gas, $70 per month. Can be seen from 2 to 5.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses on 78th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; $1,500. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, in a very desirable location, to a small family. Address J. C. E., Box No. 1,815 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.

Broadway store to lease for 4 years from May 1; in order for immediate use and occupancy, suitable for dry goods or any other business; three doors above Arnold, Constable & Co.'s new store. For rent and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALSO,

Store No. 13 East 19th-st., opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

ALSO,

Store and entire building No. 643 6th-av., new and complete, 4 floors, 6 rooms en suite. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 64 WATER-ST.
Store No. 1,348 Broadway, corner 36th-st.
Store, &c., No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.
Store, &c., No. 222 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Store, &c., No. 28 Cedar-st.
Hotel, "Powers," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row.
House and stable No. 25 Bond-st.
House No. 213 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.
House No. 32 Bond-st.
House No. 14 St. Mark's-place.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House Nos. 147 and 151 East 27th-st.
House Nos. 337 and 339 East 34th-st.
House No. 10 Fourth-st., near Broadway.
House No. 13 Oak-st.
House No. 21 Clinton-place.
Second floor No. 49 John-st.
Second floor No. 910 Broadway.
Second floor corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.
O. B. MATTESON.

TO LEASE — PREMISES CORNER OF Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place; size, 82.1x98 feet, with four-story brick house, 41.6x58, and stable, 18.1 x55; will be altered, if required, for business purposes, to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House,) or at No. 68 Wall-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF A high-stoop house, near Madison-square, for a doctor's office. It is handsomely fitted up with library shelves, &c. Address, with full name, W. W. W., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOUR CORNER BASEMENTS well-located on good business streets in New-York and Brooklyn; first-class locations for trunk makers, &c. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in a new five-story stone-front building, 50x100; Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

TO DRY GOODS HOUSES.—LOFTS TO let or lease in No. 499 Broadway; three first-class lofts, 20x100 feet each; rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN 26TH-ST., half block from Broadway, to let, for one or more years. Apply to E. P. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

NO. 389 BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR to let; rent only $1,500 a year; suited for any light or fancy business.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS, 25x130 FEET, at No. 707 Broadway. Address ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

WELL-LIGHTED, NEWLY-FINISHED offices to let, singly or in suites. Apply to J. MILHAU on the premises, No. 183 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av, entrance.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW,
Providence, R. I.

PLEASANT OFFICES,
(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)
In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,
(Single or in suites,)
TO LET OR LEASE.
Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of
Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

THREE LOFTS TO LET.—FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE OR four story dwelling-house; boundaries, 4th to 28th st., from 3d to 6th av.; by a responsible party. Address, all particulars, H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

TO THOSE GOING ABROAD—AN American gentleman and wife, without incumbrance, will take charge of a gentleman's establishment, in the City or country, for the season or year. He is accustomed to use of horses, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address T. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL FARM WANTED—FROM 9 to 12 acres; state price and where located. Address G. W. D., Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y., for one week.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, &C.

ALLAIRE WORKS,

ON CHERRY AND MONROE STS.,

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property, known as the Allaire Works, viz.:

CHERRY-ST.—Eight lots on the north side of Cherry-st., between Jackson and Corlears sts., each 25x100 feet. All these lots are in fee simple.

MONROE-ST.—Eight lots adjoining the above on the south side of Monroe-st., in fee simple; each lot 25x95 feet. On these sixteen lots are the buildings belonging to the Allaire Works, consisting of the large iron foundry, 60x175 feet, brass foundry, blacksmith shop, finishing shops, fitting shop, pattern-house, store-rooms, offices, engine-rooms, boiler-rooms, oven-rooms, boring mill, keepers'-room, sheds, &c., &c.

This property is admirably calculated for any large manufactory business, for an extensive sugar refinery, distillery, brewery, &c. The ground is 200x195 feet; the soil the best sand on the island. There are twelve-feet cellars now dug, and they can be dug thirty-five feet if necessary. Should it be desired to erect fifteen or twenty tenement-houses on the premises, it is believed there is enough stone and brick on the premises for that purpose. The situation is high and healthy, being the crown of the 7th Ward. Adjoining those 16 lots on the east is a double lot 25 feet by 195, extending through from Cherry to Monroe sts., with a front of 25 feet on each street. These lots are on lease for 17 years from May next at $800 per annum. They have on them a three-story brick basement building on Cherry-st. The residue of the lot is covered with buildings connected with the Allaire Works, as above described, and have the right to the portion of all the buildings on them, except the Cherry-st. house.

MONROE-ST.—One vacant lot on the north side of Monroe-st., immediately opposite the above, size 25x95. The title is beyond question. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. To capitalists and builders this sale offers great attractions.

Apply to the auctioneers for further particulars, or at the office of the Company, No. 66 Cherry-st.

Maps at the auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ROBERT SMITH, ESQ.

NEWARK LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

One hundred fine building lots on and near the NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR CAR RAILROAD, ON THE OLD ROAD TO BLOOMFIELD, AND ON HILLSIDE, SMITH AND HARVEST STS., adjoining the City of Newark on the town line. Splendid property. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"BARKER HOMESTEAD,"

SITUATED AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the above valuable property, conveniently divided into eligible villa plots, together with the mansion house and three cottages on the premises. Maps in a few days at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE — HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Stephen Cambreleng, Executor, and Phœbe Cambreleng, Executrix, of C. C. Cambreleng, deceased:

HUNTINGTON—The beautiful country seat, known as "Kalmia," situated two and a half miles from the village of Huntington, L. I., on a point of land extending into Huntington Bay, known as West Neck. It comprises about sixty acres of high land, lying seventy feet above high-water mark on one side, forming a bold cliff of that height overlooking the bay. The residence is an English cottage of brick, stuccoed, built in a most substantial manner, under the immediate personal supervision of the late occupant. It contains a library, drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, attic and basement kitchen. There is a green-house and a grapery, (the latter well stocked,) a gardener's lodge convenient, barns, ice-house, &c. There is a fine assortment of choice fruit-bearing trees, some of them having been imported expressly for this estate. About twenty-three acres of the land are covered by a fine rich growth of trees and a luxuriant undergrowth of Kalmias; the remainder is divided into gardens and meadow land. There is a beautiful silver beach, most admirably adapted for bathing, and the adjoining waters are fitted to produce shell fish of a superior quality. The harbor is the best on Long Island, large and perfectly sheltered. For its healthfulness, its great natural beauty, its fitness for bathing and yachting, this place cannot be surpassed. It is accessible from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, and during the Summer by boat.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, where a map of the premises may be seen.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NO. 67 WEST 23D-ST., AND TWO LOTS ON MANHATTAN-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of William H. Guion, assignee of Emerson Coleman:

WEST 23D-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 67 West 23d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 20x54 feet, and extension of 8 feet, in perfect order, all frescoed. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 20x98.9.

MANHATTAN-ST.—Two lots, southwest corner of Edwards-st., between 9th and 10th avs., each lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 151 WEST 49TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST 49TH-ST.—The first-class handsome three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 151 West 49th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs. House is 20.10x50, in perfect order, having recently been painted and thoroughly overhauled; contains every modern convenience, new range, &c. Lot 20.10x100.4½. Possession immediately. Terms at sale.

For maps, permits and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 28 WEST 35TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 35TH-ST.—The handsome first-class three-story and basement high-stoop marble-front house and lot No. 28 West 35th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x43, and extension of 16 feet; party walls both sides; contains all the modern conveniences; lot 20x98.9.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, at Cranford, N.J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of improvements, and two minutes' walk from churches, schools and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, 40x28, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Cranford is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-nine minutes from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, its luxurious cars, its elegant and costly stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A bountiful collation will be served before the sale.

For illuminated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,

NO. 26 PINE-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF

THE SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF WM. WEYMAN, DECEASED.

FREDERICK H. MAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

159 WEST SIDE LOTS.

Between 91st and 94th sts., on the GRAND BOULEVARD, Bloomingdale Road and HUDSON RIVER, fronting RIVERSIDE PARK, as follows:

25 lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 91st and 93d sts.

25 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 91st and 93d sts.

10 lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK.

24 lots in the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK, the purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made.

66 lots and gores on the north and south sides of 92d and 93d sts., between the Grand Boulevard and the new avenue, fronting Riverside Park.

9 valuable WATER FRONT lots on the Hudson River. All of the above lots are finely located in what must become the most beautiful portion of the City. The title to the property is indisputable. The assessments for the new boulevard are paid.

The sale being in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, will be PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, and every lot will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, MERCER, BEEKMAN, ANN AND PEARL STS., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frederick H. Man, Esq., Referee:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 127.4 north of Houston-st., running through to and fronting on Mercer-st., and known as No. 623 Broadway and No. 162 Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN AND ANN STS.—The five-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Beekman-st., 71.1 west of Gold-st., running through to and fronting on Ann-st., known as No. 55 Beekman-st. and No. 83 Ann-st.

PEARL-ST.—The five-story marble front building and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., 52.10 north of Wall-st., and known as No. 158 Pearl-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND LOT NO. 110 HICK-SST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HICKS-ST.—The extra-sized three-story and attic Nova Scotia stone-front house and three lots, situate on the west side of Hicks-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn, and known as No. 110. The house is 37 feet 6 inches by 59 feet, was built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and was constructed in the most substantial manner and without regard to cost; it contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in good order. Dressing-rooms attached to the bedrooms; billiard-room, gymnasium, &c. There is also a brick stable on the premises, 25 by 28 feet, containing modern improvements. Lots 75 by 100 feet. This property is beautifully located on Brooklyn Heights, and within fifteen minutes of Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A LARGE PLOT OF LAND ON 4TH-AV., NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable plot of land (being 78 feet front and 150 feet in depth) situate on the easterly side of 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. The lease will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." This property is very desirably situated for business purposes, being in the vicinity of the first-class hotels, and of the new stores of Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT STORE AND LOT NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND PEARL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee:

The lot of land, with the four-story marble front building thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., and known as Nos. 202 and 204 Pearl-st. and No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5TH-AV., near MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—The three first-class four-story French-roof brown-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the west side of 5th-av., between 124th and 125th sts., near Mount Morris-square. The houses are each 19.6x46 feet, built in the most substantial manner, have all the modern improvements, double flooring, black walnut stairs, silver-plated furniture in parlors, furnace, sunken area, &c., and are in every respect first-class houses. Lots each 19.6x80.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 489 AND 491 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—The two four-story English basement brick houses and lots, situate on the east side of 7th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 40th-st., known as Nos. 489 and 491. Houses are each 19 feet 9 inches by 41 feet, and contain modern improvements. Lots each 19 feet 9 inches by 60 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Marguerite Stouvenel, deceased:

7TH-AV.—The lot of land with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., and known as No. 149. Lot 23 by 80 feet.

WEST 24TH-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story high-stoop brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of West 24th-st., 350 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 128. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 51ST AND 52D STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

51ST-ST.—One lot situate on the south side of 51st-st., 500 feet east of 11th-av.

52D-ST.—One lot situate on the south side of 52d-st., 500 feet east of 11th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 271 WEST 40TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 40TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story high-stoop brown-stone, front house on the front, and the two-story brick stable in the rear, situate on the north side of West 40th-st., near 8th-av., and known as No. 271. The house is 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, contains the modern improvements, frescoed, side walls painted in oil, marble mantels, and is in good order. The stable is 20 by 40 feet, has four stalls, water, gas, coachman's room, &c. Lot 21 feet 8 inches by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 332 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., and known as No. 332. The house, which is 20 by 55 feet, contains all the modern improvements; first and second stories frescoed; lot 20x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 WEST 37TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 37TH-ST.—The four-story English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 37th-st., near 8th-av., known as No. 175; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SPLENDID MANSION and 12 lots of land on 1st and 2d places, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Executors of Charles Christmas, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

No. 1 2d-place, elegant three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house with large two-story extension, also brick stable and large green-house. The house contains 19 rooms, 10 marble mantles, and is replete with every convenience; parlors and billiard room handsomely frescoed in gold, heated by steam, and steam-heating pipes for green-house. The entire grounds, comprising 125 feet on each place and 260 feet on Henry-st., are surrounded by a high wrought-iron fence with a double fence on 2d-place. The grounds are stocked with the most choice kinds of fruits, &c., and all in perfect order.

Terms—Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Also,

No. 191 Henry-st., a three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 10 rooms, and all the modern improvements, together with an extra lot of land, on which are two party walls.

Maps are ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CENTRAL MORRISANIA, MOUNT VERNON, WEST MOUNT VERNON, CENTRAL MOUNT VERNON, AND WASHINGTONVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CENTRAL MORRISANIA.

WASHINGTON-AV.—Plot 50x120 feet, east side, 250 feet south of 10th-st.

MOUNT VERNON.

6TH-AV.—Southwest corner 2d-st., plot 100x100 feet.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.

RAILROAD-AV.—Plot 77x190.6, east side, 151.2 feet south of North-st.

CENTRAL MOUNT VERNON.

BRIDGE-ST.—Plot 50x100 feet, south side, 50 feet west of 8th-av.

BRIDGE-ST.—Plot 50x100 feet, north side, 50 feet west of 10th-av.

WASHINGTONVILLE.

WESTCHESTER-AV.—Southeast corner Catharine-st., 2 lots.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD—11 lots near Becker and Westchester avs.
FULTON-ST.—2 lots near Becker-av.
CATHARINE-ST.—9 lots near Becker-av.
MARIAN-ST.—6 lots near Westchester-av.
RAILROAD-PLACE—3 lots near Westchester-av.
BRONX RIVER-PLACE—14 lots near Becker-av., through to Bronx River, desirable for manufacturing purposes.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 316 LEXINGTON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 316 Lexington-av., west side, between 38th and 39th sts.; house is 19x50 feet; bay window in rear; in fine order; frescoed and painted throughout; lot 19x75 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE AT AUCTION.

35TH-ST.—Near 5th-av.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, April 16.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 176 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others were defendants,) by the number 12, and which is bounded northeasterly in front by Tenth-st., southeasterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 15, southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 13, and northwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the said map as number 11, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety-two feet and three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1869.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh10-law7wW

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, GROS D'ORIENT, REPS, TAMISE, CREPES, ALPACAS. IRON GRENADINE. SERGE GRENADINE, A NEW ARTICLE,

RICH BLACK SILKS
FOR SUITS,

AT $2 20, $2 30, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.
CHOICE TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
SILK WARP SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEA SIDE POPLINS, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL.

BLACK CRAPE EUGENIES
AT 55c., 65c., 75c. AND 85c. PER YARD,
WORTH 75c., 85c., $1 AND $1 10.
SUMMER POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 80c.,
WORTH $1 15.

BLACK ALPACAS
AND
POPLIN ALPACAS

AT 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c. AND 90c, PER YARD,
WORTH 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 AND $1 15.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

EXTENSIONS FINISHED.

Having ENLARGED our premises, and doubled our store capacity, we are opening our Spring stock of
FANCY GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR,
&c., at POPULAR PRICES.

We shall be continually making new additions of desirable goods, and are opening several new departments, which we have not included in our assortment heretofore.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204, 206 and 208 6th-av.,
No. 66 West 14th-st.,
No. 67 West 13th-st.

OPENING.
A GREAT VARIETY OF

BIRD CAGES,

Wooden-ware suitable for household purposes and gifts for wooden weddings, and other goods in the same department, at VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6TH-AV., 14TH-ST. AND 13TH-ST.

ECONOMY.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT
CANTRELL'S NEW STORE
No. 241 4th-av.,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Opposite Arnold's new store.
ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies, $1.
NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND hats, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, the largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; millinery goods, children's hats and trimmings. Save this. $1.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAM CRAUSE,
Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class
CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,
No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

HOW TO SAVE HOUSE RENT.—Buy the new Pattern Sofa-Bedsteads and save the rent of one or two rooms; also, parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture, at No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEURS NOW ABROAD. ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, to be sold without reserve at the "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Huard,
Müller,
De Brackaleer,
Dubasty,
Duverger,
Meyerheim,
Hildebrandt,
Trayer,
Brochart,
Le Poitevin,
Delacroix,
Chantreul,
Dillens,
Noterman,
Verschuur,
Vaarberg,
H. Von Seben,
H. Savery,
Leickert,
L. Smetz,
H. Schaep,
Willems,
Carolus,
Boser,
Salmon,
Deshayes,
Muhle,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
Yarnold,
C. R. Leslie,
C. Stanfield,
Boddington,
Lockhorst,
Jacobson,
Diddaert,
Stache,
Kruseman,
Vertin,
Roberts,
Stanley,
Cooper,
F. B. Meyer,
Huntington,
East. Johnson,
S. Coleman,
Cropsey,
Shattuck,
Sonntag,
G. H. Hall,
T. Hicks,
Hinckley,
E. May,
Bispham,
Dolph,
Chapin,
E. D. Lewis,
Geo. Inness,
Jno. Williamson,
J. O. B. Inman,
S. J. Guy,
Hekking,
Blakelock,
Howland,

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FREE, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR., (SUCCESSOR TO J. & W. MEEKS,) ESTABLISHED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known establishment No. 686 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles usually sold in this business; will be fully warranted in every respect.

The stock consists of elegant carved buffet, in black-walnut, rosewood and oak extension tables, dining chairs to match, rich parlor suites, inlaid and covered in crimson blue medalion, green and silk brocatele, suites in rich reps, superb etageres, inlaid and plain, gilt furniture, ladies' secretaries in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood and inlaid centre tables, sewing chairs, rich inlaid cabinets, carved mantles and mirror frame to match, Mosaic inlaid tables, a great variety of costly hall-stands with mirrors, ebony parlor suites, inlaid Mosaic work-tables, fancy tables, carved heads for halls, dressing-bureaus, marble-top in rosewood and black walnut, bedsteads do., bedroom suites in satinwood inlaid, couches, bookcases, library furniture, amours, dining-room furniture covered in morocco, mattresses, and other valuable furniture enumerated in the catalogue. Without reserve.

ALSO,

All the floor and stair carpets, stair-rods, window-shades, and all the other fixtures, which will be sold on last day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—VERY VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C., AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 2 WEST 30TH-ST.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable, No. 4 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., the establishment of a gentleman having no further use for them, all in fine order. A black coupe carriage-horse, 16 hands; a bay coupe carriage-horse, 15¾ hands; these horses work separately or together; a four-seat park phaeton, with muslin cover, made by Parker; a circular-front coupe, made to order by Brewster & Co., Broome-st.; a landau, silk-lined, with slip cover, made by John R. Lawrence & Co.; a top wagon, pole and shafts made by C. Beardsley; a very costly gilt-mounted double harness, made by Robert Lowden; a single harness, gilt-mounted, by Robert Lowden; a double harness, silver-mounted, by Robert Lowden; a light double harness and a light single harness; a costly gilt single-mounted harness, by Robert Lowden. The above are all in first-rate order. Also, steel-spring ladies' and gentleman's saddle, made by Wood Gibson; steel-spring ladies' and gentleman's saddle, made by Trainor; India-rubber horse-covers, and other articles, without any reserve. Can be seen on Tuesday, day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF M. KNOEDLER, ESQ.

MINER & BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of modern paintings, consigned to M. Knoedler, Esq., by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, and which, in consequence of removal from his old stand in Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., Mr. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve. Among others the following highly-esteemed artists of the American, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools are represented, viz.:

Kensett,
James Hart,
Casilear,
William Hart,
Gignoux,
Edmonds,
Ehninger,
Stone,
Nelson,
Parker,
C. Heyden,
Merle,
E. Frere,
Desgoffee,
Plassan,
Beranger,
De Jonghe,
Hamman,
Le Jeune,
Aufray,
Bosch,
Paul Weber,
A. Achenbach,
A. Siegert,
Prof. Hubner,
Verboeckhoven,
Comte-Calix,
Fichel,
Lobrichon,
Moulinet,
Amberg,
Roffiaen,
and others,

including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, by Vernet le Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM ITALY AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.

MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 13th, and WEDNESDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and elegant assortment of Italian marbles, comprising probably the most beautiful selections of vases, tazzas, groups and figures, tables, &c., &c., ever imported.

ALSO,

Several pieces of Carrara marble statuary from the studios of the best living artists of Rome and Florence, suitable for parlors or libraries.

The above are the importation of F. Pandolfini, Esq., selected by him with special regard for their artistic merit, beauty of subjects and elegant workmanship, and will be open for exhibition on MONDAY, 12th inst., with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21,

At Judiciary-square depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found Woods' Practice, 200 copies; Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies; Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies; Dispensatory, 330 copies; Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies; Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies; Woodward's Manual, 500 copies; Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies; Thomson's Conspectus, Longmore on Gunshot Wounds, Guthrie's Surgery and other valuable works.

Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces; Carbonate of Zinc, 1,500 ounces; Powdered Cubebs, 2,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Desiccated Egg, 8,000 pounds; Prescription Scales, Teeth Extracting Sets, Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Spring Lancets, Trephining Cases, Exsecting Cases, Field Cases, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.

Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 185 East Broadway, near Jefferson-st.:

Household furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, etageres, marble-top tables, mirrors, rosewood bedroom furniture, enameled bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension table, sofas, lounges, chairs, mantel ornaments, china, glass, and silver-plated ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Descriptive catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 25 East 9th-st., near University-place, rosewood parlor suite, marble-top table, pier mirrors, etagere, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension table, dining chairs, oil paintings and engravings, lounges, sofas and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stable of J. Bradley, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF C. F. DAMBMANN.

1 pair bay horses, 15½ hands high, 1 barouche, 1 Clarence, (Lawrence, maker,) 2 sets harness, 2 sets blankets, 1 set quarter blankets.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT BOOKS, at 7½ o'clock P. M. THIS DAY.

A large consignment of English books, just received, and to be sold by auction, without reserve, embracing a select assortment of standard works in the various departments of literature. Among them a fine collection of superbly

ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

&c., &c. All new and fresh stock, much of which is in elegant bindings, and well worthy the attention of book-buyers. Books on exhibition.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c. A. JOURNEAY will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 33 Irving-place, an assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, black walnut and hair cloth suite, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, framed engravings, extension table, gas fixtures, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, 14th,

at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Prince-st., all the fine furniture, consisting of parlor suites, etageres, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, piano, bedroom furniture, feather beds, mattresses, cottage suites, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14th.

This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John S. Kenyon, East 116th-st., Harlem.

WEDNESDAY, 14th.

This day, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, considerable sale of birds, animals, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, April 15,
At No. 827 East 58th-st.
All the genteel household furniture.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Fine English and American books, at store No. 37 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock,

at No. 110 3d-av., the entire contents of the plumbing and gas-fitting establishment of Messrs. Georgi & Brothers.

FRIDAY, April 16,

at store No. 37 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, fine English and American books.

SATURDAY, April 17,
At store No. 37 Nassau-st.,
A large sale of household furniture.

MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock,

Household furniture, at the late residence of David T. Valentine, No. 106 East 25th-st.

The extensive library of books will be sold by separate catalogue.

By order of J. PAULDING, Executor.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT NO. 223 WEST 11TH-ST., (late Hammond-st.) QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell THIS DAY, all the furniture contained in house, comprising a general assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

HENRY KENNY, Auctioneer, No. 427 Hudson-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—WILL SELL THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ A. M. all the furniture in the private residence, No. 29 5th-av., comprising in part fine rosewood suites in silk brocatel; walnut suites, bureaus, marble-top washstands, tables, bedsteads, chairs, extension and other tables; splendid pier and mantel mirrors, curtains and cornices; velvet, Brussels, ingrain carpets oil-cloths curled hair spring mattresses, linen, fine-cut glass, silver ware, clocks, vases &c., Kitchen furniture will commence the sale. By order of W. F. GLEASON, Mortgagee.

Catalogue at sale.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, }
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869. }

I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT horses at public auction on the Government grounds at Fort Hamilton, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

Terms of sale cash.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GRAPE VINES, TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Saleroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., including grape vines, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; about 1,000 Concord, Hartford, Delaware and other valuable varieties, four and five years old, for immediate bearing; 3,000 apple, pear, cherry and peach trees; also, currants, gooseberries, &c.; a fine lot of flowering shrubs, ornamental and shade trees, evergreens, hedge plants, &c.; imported and domestic green-house and bedding out plants and flowers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 14, at 11½ o'clock, at Harbeck's stores, No. 1, between Wall and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn:

4,761 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Cargo *Tancredi*, from Naples.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCtioneers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season, that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture, also, at their spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh24-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
mh17-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.

The steamboat ANTELOPE will commence her regular trip to Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's Point, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., leaving Harrison-st. every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock; 34th-st. at 8½.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 6, 2:30 P.M.	Monday, April 5, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 8, 3 P.M.	Wed'sday, April 7, 2 P.M.
Friday, April 9, 3 P.M.	Friday, April 9, 6:30 A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 10, 3 P.M.	Saturday, April 10, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 13, 8:30 A.M.	Monday, April 12, 7:30 A.M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50, and like reductions to all points West, North and East. The fast floating palaces, VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 7 P. M. Fare Sundays, $2.

Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N.Y. will be put on early in June.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	April 17
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY,	May 19
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	May 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin...$130 | Second Cabin...$80
Cabin to Paris...$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND ROUND THE WORLD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New China branch steamer AMERICA, 4,400 tons register, SETH DOANE, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, Point de Galle and Singapore. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the regular United States Mail Line, leaving Sept. 18 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the Company's steamers round the world, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.

CABIN PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD:

To Cape Town	$500	To Yokohama	$950
To Point de Galle	650	To San Francisco	1,100
To Singapore	750	To New-York	1,280
To Hong Kong	800		

An experienced surgeon on board; attendance and medicines free. A limited quantity of freight taken.

For freight, passage, or further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st., to
RICHARD B. IRWIN, China Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River. 12 o'clock, noon.

UNIT'D KING'M.	April 17	COLUMBIA	May 8
BRITANNIA	April 24	CALEDONIA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	EUROPA	May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	April 15	TRIPOLI	April 29
AUSTRALASIAN	April 22	PALMYRA	May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY

COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,)	3,000 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE...(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK...May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN...May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin...$100, Currency	Cabin...$80, Gold
Steerage... 35, Currency	Steerage... 35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS...April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN...May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...April 29
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL...VAILL...Saturday, April 17
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..Saturday, April 24.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on the 1st of June.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,200 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BRICK-MAKERS.—For sale, in part or entire, a farm on the North River, containing the finest quality of front-brick clay, with abundance of sand; sufficient river front for fourteen yards. For further information apply to WM. H. GULIC, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE investment of a few dollars is offered in the purchase of a weekly paper and job office, established over a quarter of a century in a thriving village in this State. For particulars address J. A. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—Brewery for sale; capacity 65 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 919 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

COAL YARDS TO LET.—THE DELAWARE, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offers to lease several well-located coal yards having a large trade. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Exchange-place.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE-SIZED HERRING'S safe, in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SON. No. 25 Park-row.

SAFE FOR SALE—IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. at No. 168 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr....PROPRIETOR
C. W. TAYLEURE....MANAGER
A SIGNAL TRIUMPH—THIRD WEEK.
CROWDED! THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, CROWDED!

The success of this exquisite poem has richly confirmed the manager's reliance upon the cultivated taste of the Metropolis. Thronged audiences acknowledge the charm of Shakespeare's genius, and approve with spontaneous applause the correctness of the critical judgment which proclaimed this production "matchless in beauty."

PROSPERO by the eminent American artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Mr. FRANK MAYO....as....FERDINAND
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE....as....CALIBAN
THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE, the best now in Europe or America.
THRILLING SINKING-SHIP SCENE.
PRICES—75 cents, $1, $1 50, and 30 cents.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra, $1; family circle, 25 cents.

Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

A TEMPEST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 17.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY—STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, the Queen of the Air. THE GREATEST GYMNAST IN THE WORLD. Great success of the wonderful SOMERSAULT by the GREGORY BROTHERS. Last week of the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES, and MAFFITT'S Great Trick Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained Dogs and Ponies, and the great TAMMANY COMPANY. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NOTICE—MONDAY, April 19, the great Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, with all the original SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS. GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE BEST RIDERS,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS,
THE FINEST GYMNASTS
AND THE MOST COMICAL CLOWNS
IN THE WORLD!

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH,

Corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.

Mr. F. WIEDEMANN, Organist of the Church, has the honor to announce that he will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT
at the above Church,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869,
Commencing at 8 o'clock,
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at the door.

A CAPACIOUS HALL TO LET—FOR fairs and festivals. For particulars apply to the janitor, No. 64 West 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, home attention with experienced medical care and nursing, may be secured by a respectable lady previous to and during expected illness, in a small, unobtrusive private family, without children or boarders. Meals served in room if desired. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A neatly furnished room, with closet, in a private house with modern improvements, with or without partial board; location above 10th-st. and central. Address, stating particulars and terms, W. D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, to a gentleman or gentleman and wife. Parties wishing to have things in good style, and be on the same footing as if renting the whole house, which is newly furnished, can learn particulars by addressing K. C. D., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN THE SUBURBS of Brooklyn, would like to take two or three small children in her family. Family going to Europe, and wishing to leave their children, may be sure they will receive a mother's care; best of references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Large and handsomely-furnished rooms on first floor, also on third floor, together with single ones, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board. References required.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN a respectable private family, located above 14th-st., and west of 3d-av.; they will furnish their own room, and pay $25 per week. Address H. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, willing to pay $50 per week, may have excellent rooms and good board in a private family of culture, (three adults;) fine location, (23d-st.) Address Box No. 368 Post Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large and handsomely furnished rooms on first floor, together with single ones suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Elegantly furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, OR rooms without board, apply for choice locations at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Also list of houses.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, THE ENtire second floor, one room on third and front basement in private house No. 228 West 11th-st., to a small first-class family. Call from 11 to 6.

BOARD.—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No moving.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms, single or en suite, with board for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house large and commodious; terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, an unfurnished second-story front room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife. No. 325 East 18th-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, BACHElor's rooms in the immediate vicinity of the Union League Club Building. Address, with full name or reference, PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS with board in a first-class house, 34th-st., near Broadway, from May 1. Inquire at 28 West 29th-st.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms at No. 114 West 41st-st.; unexceptionable reference given and required.

TWO FURNISHED PARLORS AND bedrooms to let, to single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments en suite will be let for season or year, with or without private table only.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Third-story furnished room to let to a gentleman, without board; private family.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Large and small rooms, with board, handsomely furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments to let to gentlemen only at No. 242 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

TO LET—TWO VERY FINE PARLORS AND two basements, with gas and water, near Hamilton Ferry, No. 55 Carrol-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—One family only taken; house large and elegant; spacious rooms and piazzas; pure mountain air; superb views of Catskill Mountains, river and surrounding country for 40 miles; the most healthy and charming place in this country; fine drive; extensive lawn and garden; abundance of fruit, vegetables, fresh milk, butter, poultry and eggs; horses and carriages, if needed; family strictly private, small, without children, and occupying own house; the very best reference will be required and given. Address "COUNTRY SEAT," Post Office Box No. 1,067.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—FOUR ROOMS to let, on the Shrewsbury River, at Port Washington, with or without meals. Rent $250. Inquire at No. 28 West 29th-st., or of J. HIGGINS, No. 273 Elizabeth-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14,
A BENEFIT

performance for the widow and children of the late Humphrey Bland, Esq., under the supervision of A. Oakey Hall, John R. Brady, Frank E. Howe, Theodore M. Barnes, Samuel G. Courtney, George W. Blunt, Daniel Butterfield, Gunning S. Bedford, S. L. M. Barlow, John J. Bradley, Samuel B. Garvin, Lawrence B. Jerome, John K. Hackett, Egbert L. Viele, James F. Hall, William Winter and many others, at which will be produced, by the author's cheerful consent, Augustin Daly's picturesque drama of

GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY,

with the following famous original cast:

KATE PEYTON....Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(As originally acted by her.)
SIR GEO. NEVILLE....Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
(Both by the kind permission of Mr. Wallack.)
THE CHIEF JUSTICE....Mr. MARK SMITH
(His original part.)
(By permission of Mr. Edwin Booth.)
TOM LEICESTER....Mr. LEWIS BAKER
(His original part.)
RYDER....Mrs. MARIA WILKINS
(Her original part.)
GRIFFITH GAUNT....Mr. D. H. HARKINS
(Having kindly volunteered.)
MERCY VINT....Miss BLANCHE GREY
(As originally acted by her.)
FATHER FRANCIS....Mr. E. F. TAYLOR
(His original part.)
JANE FROST....Mrs. H. BLAND
(Her original part.)
BETTY....Miss SAIDEE COLE
(Her original part.)

Other parts by Mr. G. F. Devere, Mrs. Reeve, Mr. Rooney, Mr. Henderson, Dennison, Newton, Cowan, &c., all kindly volunteering. In the

FAIR SCENE

the leading features will be revived, including

THE ORIGINAL PIG-RACE

and the celebrated premieres-danseuses

THE RIGL SISTERS

will appear by permission of Mr. T. E. Morris.

Prof. Al. Brady, and Prof. Pickering, of Hanlon's Velocipede School, will play a game of "Tag" on bycicles.

THE ORIGINAL MUSIC,

by Mr. H. Tissington, will be performed, with other choice operatic selections, under the leadership of MR. ANTHONY RIEFFE, of the Olympic Theatre, by kind permission of Mr. James E. Hayes.

PRICES:

PARQUET SEATS	$1 50
DRESS CIRCLE	75
FAMILY CIRCLE	50
PROSCENIUM BOXES	10 00
PRIVATE CIRCLE BOXES	6 00

Seats may be secured this morning at the French Theatre, or of Mrs. H. Bland, No. 39 Lafayette-place.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
OTHELLO,
WITH A SPLENDID CAST.

ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THE FIRST OTHELLO MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
THE MARBLE HEART.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—ADMISSION 50 CTS.—Re-engagement and last appearance of the celebrated tragedienne Miss Marriott, who will personate her great character of Bianca in the tragedy of Fazio. Mr. J. F. Cathcart as Giraldi Fazio. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8. Last week of Matinee performances until the production of the grand and original pantomime of Robinson Crusoe, April 26, 1869. Fazio, Fazio, Fazio. Aladdin, to oblige Benson, and an Olio. Prices to which include the Automaton Trumpeter, Automaton Goat and Kid, Automaton Leotard and all the Museum Curiosities. Monday, April 26—The grand and original pantomime of Robinson Crusoe, with new scenery designed and painted by Mr. James Roberts. New costumes and properties expressly imported. Music composed and collated by Mr. F. W. Humphreys. Characters in the burlesque and pantomime. All features engaged throughout Europe on account of their specialty of talent, the whole under supervision and direction of M. H. Simpson, Esq.

DE CORDOVA.

DE CORDOVA.
DE CORDOVA.
"MRS. GRUNDY."
"MRS. GRUNDY."
"MRS. GRUNDY."
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,

NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH-ST.,

Are now open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, two preserved human bodies, victims of the Spanish Inquisition, 274 years ago; also, two life-sized portraits of the late MAXIMILIAN and Ex-Empress CARLOTA, with other great curiosities from Mexico. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

THE GYMNACYCLEDIUM,

For ladies and gentlemen. GRAND VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION AND TRIAL OF SKILL.

An elaborate silver-mounted Pickering Velocipede, costing $250, to be awarded by the PEARSALL BROTHERS, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8 o'clock, at their new and handsome Velocipede Academy, Apollo Building, Broadway and 28th-st.

"Peerless," the ladies' Bicycle, every evening. Music in attendance. Admission Thursday evening, 50c.; usual exhibitions, every evening at 8 o'clock, 25c.

GRAND CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, at 8 P. M. THIS EVENING, April 14, debut of Miss MEARIE HAMILTON.

Miss Hamilton and Mr. Levy execute the beautiful duet "Alpine Horn." Eminent artists assist, and a brilliant programme is offered. Tickets $1; may be secured at music stores and door.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 54 Union-square, next Clarendon Hotel; thorough instructions in all branches of music; no classes; each pupil instructed separately by the most competent teachers. H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MEETINGS.

EULOGY ON THE LATE DR. D. C. AMBLER, of Florida, (formerly of New-York,) will, at the request of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the City of New-York, be delivered by

Dr. J. G. AMBLER,

at the Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square,

THIS EVENING
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Dental and and Medical profession, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

By order of the Society.

T. H. BURRAS, }
JOHN ALLEN, } Committee.
C. P. FITCH, }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1869, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

THE SECOND GREAT PUBLIC meeting of the denomination in favor of the establishment of a Home for the Aged and Infirm of our Baptist churches, will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock. Prominent ministers and laymen will speak.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN VELOCIPEDES.

The undersigned being now extensively engaged in the manufacture of first-class velocipedes of the most improved pattern, is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity on very favorable terms. Apply to J. DOUGHTY, No. 316 Fulton-st., up-stairs, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OWNERS GOING TO EUROPE next month—One splendid barouche, almost new, made by Lawrence, with five large bay team-horses, 16½ hands, and handsome double harness, all complete, with full stable equipments. Also, three trained saddle-horses, with saddles, bridles, &c., complete. Can be seen at private stable, No. 65 West 44th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN'S phaeton, made to order, quite new, with horse and harness complete; horse cost $500; will be sold cheap, and warranted perfect; horse sound and young, and gentle. See FANCHE & VALENTINE, livery stable, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES AND handsome saddle horse, close carriage, (Adams',) Park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c.; separately or together. Apply at No. 86 West 28th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE CARRIAGE horses, close carriage, mail phaeton, victoria, box wagon, two sets of harness, clothing, &c., being the establishment of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at private stable No. 57 East 33d-st.

WEST INDIA PONY FOR SALE.—A very desirable pony; color bay, 13½ hands high, sound and kind; racks under saddle and trots in harness; is very fast. At E. Z. THOMPSON'S, No. 136 East 13th-st.

$900 FOR A PAIR OF ELEGANT black horses, Morgan and Black Hawk breeds, five years old, warranted sound; kind in harness and gentle as kittens. Apply at 271 West 11th-st.

A VICTORIA, IN PERFECT ORDER, FOR sale; Lawrence's make; price $350. Can be seen at No. 131 West 17th-st., second stable on the left through the archway.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER
OF
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
has removed from No. 192 Broadway
TO THE
COMMODIOUS BUILDING
NO. 23 MURRAY-ST.
AND NO. 27 WARREN-ST.,
(up stairs,)
where he will continue to keep on hand a large stock of
SCIENTIFIC, MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
J. FISK, JR., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.
THE FRENCH OPERA.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC.
EVERY EVE. at 8, and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
The programme of the week: THIS
WEDNESDAY, April 14—BARBE BLEUE.
THURSDAY, April 15—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
FRIDAY, April 16—LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO, and LES BAVARDS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2—LA PERICHOLE.
DOORS OPEN AT 1.
Admission $1; no extra charge for reserved seats at the matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission....$1 | Family circle....50 cents
Box sheet open at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8,
THUSNELDA; OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
IPHIGENIA.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT,
MEDEA.
TICKETS, $1—RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.

Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances can now be had at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
RECOVERY AND REAPPEARANCE
OF MISS ELISE HOLT,
after an absence of five weeks, when she will assume her original role of
WAMBA,
(as played by her in London upward of 200 nights,) in Byron's popular burlesque of
IVANHOE.
Reappearance of Mr. HARRY WALL in his original character of
SIR BRIAN DE BOIS GUILBERT.
LEWIS in his great conception of REBECCA.
MINNIE JACKSON....as....IVANHOE
EMILY PITT....as....ROWENA
MARY PITT....as....PRINCE JOHN
FANNY PRESTIGE....as....DE BRACY
BELVIL RYAN....as....CEDRIC
CHARLES PARSLOE, Jr., THE BLACK KNIGHT
E. COLEMAN....as....ISAAC
Also, the RIGL SISTERS, BETTY and EMILY,
IN A PAS DE DEUX.
Preceded by the farce of the
QUIET FAMILY.
BARNABY BIBBS....MR. JAS. LEWIS
Ivanhoe Matinee on SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST,
GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX.
446TH AND 447TH REPRESENTATIONS
THE GLORIOUS COMIC PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S
UNEQUALED BALLETS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK OF THE
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED.
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, RANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission....50c.
POSITIVELY THE FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING
AND THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in their original character of
MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY,
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE SEVEN DWARFS—The best Pantomime ever produced in America.
THE SEVEN DWARFS' MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Immense success of the nonsensical burlesque,
RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour and Eugene in the cast.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIVERS'
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1869.

ONE HUNDRED small children in elegant costumes and beautiful dances.

Tickets, $1. Tickets can be obtained at C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the soiree.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGANIST and a first-class tenor in an Episcopal Church on Brooklyn Heights. Apply by letter, stating references and terms, addressed to MUSIC, Box No. 2,019 New-York Post Office.

AT BLUME'S—ROSEWOOD PIANO, WITH three rows of moulding, overstrings made by Haines, $200; second-hand mahogany piano, $100. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "Knabe" Pianos, with Agraffe arrangement and all latest improvements. Second-hand pianos, $100, $175, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

AT BLUME'S—FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, in perfect order, made by Stodart, $175; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

Instead of BITTER, use }
Mothers! give the Children } SWEET
Ask your Doctor for } QUININE!
The druggists all sell }

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

ALBANY.

The Case of Hawkins vs. Decker—Subserviency of Republicans to the Democracy—A Hitch in the Broadway Railroad Scheme—The School Bill—The Power of Preaching.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

The Richmond County contested election case of HAWKINS vs. DECKER came up as the special order in the Assembly after reading the journal this morning, and consumed the larger portion of the session. Mr. MOSELEY read his minority report in favor of allowing Mr. DECKER to retain his seat, and Mr. HITCHMAN moved that it be substituted for the majority report. On this motion a lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. HEGEMAN, SELKREG and N. B. SMITH defended the majority report, and showed it to be a clear case of palpable and gross violation of the law on the part of the Registers and Inspectors in one of the districts of Middletown, which necessitated throwing out the vote of the District and thereby electing HAWKINS. There never was a clearer case on which to unseat a member, and had the Democrats been in a majority and a similar case had arisen they would have had their opponent out and their own partisan in the seat two months ago. They did thus in all the contested election cases last year, and in one case, as Mr. SELKREG reminded them, they did it in direct violation of law. And yet in this case of HAWKINS vs. DECKER, we find Republican members asking to be excused from voting, dodging the question, or voting squarely with the Democrats. Money is reported to have been freely used to keep DECKER in his seat, and by the same parties who are engaged in putting the big jobs through the Legislature. And notwithstanding the Republicans have a majority of 21 in the Assembly, the motion to substitute the minority report came within one vote of succeeding, and was only lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. HITCHMAN then moved to postpone the consideration of the majority report one week, which was carried. Thus do the Democrats of this Legislature either coax, log-roll or buy up their opponents to do their bidding and carry through any measure they ask for, whether involving partisan considerations or not; while they themselves never vary a hair's breadth from strict party line. They even brag that if they have an odious job to carry through for the benefit of their own party, they had rather undertake it with a Republican than with a Democratic majority in the Legislature, for then they can hold their opponents responsible for it.

A HITCH IN THE BROADWAY RAILROAD SCHEME.

There appears to be a hitch in the Broadway Railroad job. It was supposed that the bill would be called up for a third reading to-day, but for some reason its friends thought best to let the thing lie. It is said to be doubtful now whether it can even pass the Senate in its present shape, and it is certain to encounter an opposition in the Assembly that was little dreamed of by its originators, who thought last week they had the thing fixed beyond peradventure. The written offer of Mr. STEWART to pay $2,000,000 within thirty days for the franchise which the thieves propose to gives away, or rather to put in their own pockets, is an obstacle to the bill which its friends find it difficult to overcome. JAY GOULD is up here in consultation with the Tammany Ring, and it is said that some kind of a flank movement is now contemplated on this and other jobs that have suffered from a permature exposure.

THE SCHOOL BILL

for reorganizing the New-York Board of Education has been reported from the Sub-Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

THE TWO-TIER RAILROAD.

SWAIN'S two-tier railroad bill that passed the Assembly a week ago and was sent to the Senate, is to be called back to the Assembly for amendments. The sermon of Father QUIN against it last Sunday appears to have frightened some of the New-York members who voted for it. The Reverend Father seems to be under the impression that the road is to run through his church on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, whereas the author of the bill says it will not run within fifty feet of it. As being the first bill that has passed the Assembly, proposing to inaugurate steam communication between the lower and upper end of the City—and without any interference with the public streets—I have hitherto regarded it with favor; and though it was to be expected that the horse railroad interest would oppose it, yet no one supposed they would have such a powerful ally as Father QUIN. It is refreshing, however, to find that there is any power in the land that can be brought to bear upon members here to make them vote honestly, and now that Father QUIN has commenced preaching against corrupt jobs before the Legislature, suppose he keeps on and gives the Broadway Railroad scheme a slap in his way. He will find plenty of texts for his sermons among the "general orders" on file here, and his preaching may have a more powerful effect upon the consciences of certain members, than any considerations of honesty, the public welfare or their constitutional oaths. S.

More New-York Railroad Schemes—The Tax Levy—Commissioner Acton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

The evening session of the Assembly was consumed in third reading of bills. The bill organizing the Board of Education in New-York, passed by a vote of 84 to 11. The Vanderbergh Underground Railroad bill was sent back to the Committee to be amended so as not to touch Broadway, and conflict with the Arcade scheme, which has suddenly reappeared, backed by a large number of the wealthiest men in New-York.

The counsel of the Citizens' Association had another hearing on tax levies before the Committee on Cities this afternoon, and demonstrated the feasibility of large reduction from the estimates of the New-York officials.

Commissioner ACTON's resignation, which is in the hands of Senator FOLGER, has set the politicians speculating about his successor. Among the names mentioned are Supervisor SMITH, S. B. DUTCHER, Ex-Judge LAW, and half a dozen others.

At the charter election held in this city to-day the Democrats elected their city ticket by majorities ranging from 500 to 2,800. The Democrats have elected five Aldermen and five Supervisors, and the Republicans five Aldermen and five Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors will probably stand 10 Democrats and 9 Republicans.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the completion of Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn. Classifying the directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New-York. Providing for the care and custody of criminals. Incorporating the Morrisania Water Works. To incorporate the Knights of St. Patrick in New-York. To reimburse the amount of money borrowed for poor purposes in Kings County. Making the definition of the crime of arson more comprehensive. To appoint commissioners to revise the charter of Buffalo. To amend the charter of the Asbury Life Insurance Company. To incorporate the State Poultry Society. To incorporate the Port Jervis Savings Bank. To authorise the sending of convicts for less than five years at the Kings County Penitentiary. To amend the School law of Ogdensburg.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Ellensville Savings Bank. To authorise the American Popular Life Insurance Company to increase its capital stock. For an addition to the almshouse and for the erection of a workhouse in Kings County. To repeal the law for taking agricultural statistics.

By Mr. FOLGER—That the Canal Board be requested to communicate whether it has in any instance ordered the deposit of canal tolls made with individuals or individual bankers, or with any depository other than an incorporated bank, and if so, by what authority. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER the Railroad Committee was discharged from the consideration of the *Pro-rata* Freight bill, and the same was committed to the Committee of the Whole—19 to 10.

On motion of Mr. NICHOLS the special order—the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment—was postponed till to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Incorporating the Belgian Towing Company for the purpose of introducing upon the canals the Belgian method of steam towing. The capital stock of the Company is to be $500,000. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The special order was the consideration of the Richmond County contested seat. The majority report favored giving the seat to the contestant, Mr. WILLETT.

Mr. HAWKINS presented a minority report in favor of the sitting member (Mr. DECKER.)

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. Lost after discussion—yeas 56, nays 56.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to postpone the subject one week. Carried—60 to 57.

The report of the Committee of Conference on railroads held by lease, prohibiting leases to foreign corporations, was disagreed to—1 to 99.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. Incorporating the trustees for the management and care of the property for the support of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. For the removal of Genesee College to Syracuse. Incorporating the Prospect Park Hotel Company. For equalizing the salaries of the judicial officers of Kings County. Authorizing the extension of the Avenue C Railroad—72 to 21.

A communication from the Governor was received, calling attention to the necessities of the Albany Soldiers' Home, and asking an appropriation therefor.

Mr. SELKREG stated that he had received a letter from General BUTLER, stating that the General Government was ready to take charge of all soldiers now being cared for by the State.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent nuisances near Brooklyn public schools. To reorganize the public school system of New-York. Defining the powers of the Board of Fire Commissioners. To amend the law relative to classing bank circulation. To amend the law enabling Freemasons to convey real estate. To amend the Game law. To amend the charter of the Skaneateles Railroad. To authorize the imprisonment of convicts of the Third Judicial District in Albany, and of the Fifth and Sixth Districts in the Syracuse Penitentiary. To amend the charter of the Rochester Water Works. To amend the charter of the Methodist Missionary Society. Increasing the compensation of the Supervisors of Broome and Alleghany Counties. To amend the charter of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. To authorize the removal of one hundred Sing Sing convicts to the Albany Penitentiary. To incorporate the Burglar Insurance Company. Adjourned.

FREE TRADE.

Meeting in Washington Hall—Addresses by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon and Professor Perry.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg in Washington Hall, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Free Trade League, last evening.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Church in South Ninth-street, presided, and spoke as follows:

REV. MR. BACON'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been requested to preside this evening, and to introduce to you Professor PERRY. The occasion reminds me of one of the most interesting reminiscences of my life, when it was my privilege for a while to sit side by side with the great apostle of free trade, RICHARD COBDEN, [applause,] on the platform of the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, and to witness the amazing skill and the grand interest with which that great man—a man whose mark is left as deep, perhaps, as any Englishman of this century—engaged in the work of educating the people to be fellow-reformers with him in a great matter of national concern. It was the history of this great agitation into which the interest of all the people was compelled by force of the direst physical constraint; it was this agitation which educated the minds of the midland counties of England, and set them far above the level of the national education, as it was found within the limits of England. The characteristic of Mr. COBDEN's way of talking to the people was, that he didn't talk to the men who came to hear him upon the subject of free trade or any other subject, in order to convince them, being well aware that the great majority of his audiences were men that were convinced already. I welcome a systematic agitation of this question. I think that the time has come to meet, not so severe and dire a peril as that which exercised the starving multitudes of the Lancashire operators in the time of the Corn laws, but something like that time, and to impress upon the minds of the whole people the necessity of giving this question deliberate consideration. One thing that will occur to you who have been accustomed for these eight or ten years to go to and fro across the East River, is how short a time it is since all these banks on either side were alive with the interest of shipbuilding. Now the interest of American shipbuilding is as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR. There is a consideration which compels us to look at this question. When a great vital interest of the country has been so affected—and what thing is there in which the Americans have taken a juster pride from that time when BURKE in the House of Commons broke out in words of splendid eulogy concerning this new empire—there must be something wrong in the operation of the financial arrangements of the country when that most invaluable interest of ship building is absolutely dead. This time of agitating the question is opportune. Some persons have wondered, perhaps, that it is being now agitated, there being no election pending. It is just because of this fact that the gentlemen who have felt a patriotic interest in this business have chosen this time for the agitation. It is because the public mind is calm, that these gentlemen come before you asking you to consider this great question, not as affecting the chances of a pending election, but as affecting influences that are to be associated with all elections in all time to come. The question is only a part of a larger one, and this is the only reason why I welcome the agitation of it as an educator of the public mind. If the Government wants to encourage or discourage a certain line of labor, let it pass a statute accordingly and accomplish its results by a system of bounties and penalties, but don't let it, under the pretence of exercising the authority which is rightly and justly intrusted in a Government to raise money for its own expenses—don't let it indirectly attempt to accomplish other ends. The most flagrant violation of this plain principle of integrity in the Government will occur to you, I think, in the whisky tax. Under the pretence that the Government preferred to accomplish great moral ends, suppress a great moral evil, and at the same time make money out of the continuance of the evil, a tax of 400 per cent. on the manufacture of that article was levied quarterly. Well, now, there is an answer that we ought to have made, and it is this: "Gentlemen, you are going beyond authority." It is a part of the reserved perogatives of the people of the Commonwealth of New-York to look after that matter of crime and punishment. Now, what was the result of that attempt on the part of the Congress of the United States to interfere in the matter of the administration of penal laws concerning ordinary crimes and punishments in the individual States? It came to a very deserved end. There was in the hands of retail liquor dealers in every part of the United States at the time that preposterous tax was imposed probably a half year's surplus, and by the imposition of that tax an addition was made to the personal property of those engaged in that business of 300 per cent. on the value of their stock.

Mr. BACON, in concluding his remarks, referred to the American system of protection, and to the fact that an attempt had been made to hold it in favor because it was an American system. He did not think that that profession was to be tolerated. There was a higher virtue than patriotism, and that system which had not connected itself with virtue is not patriotic. It was not the highest principle of any system to be American; it was a good deal better if it were Christian. [Applause.] He then introduced Professor PERRY, of Williams College, Massachusttts.

PROFESSOR PERRY'S ADDRESS.

Professor PERRY was received with the most cordial applause. He said he was glad to be introduced by a gentleman possessing such an honored name, honored in himself, and honored in his father, the leader of religious thought throughout New-England, and at this time as thorough and pronounced a free trader as there is in the country. The speaker then proceeded to define the objects and purposes of free trade. The speech, although very interesting, embraced the line of argument and illustration previously used by Professor PERRY at meetings in New-York and Brooklyn. He was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and was frequently and warmly applauded.

Hon. DEMAS STRONG moved a vote of thanks to Professor PERRY and to Rev. Mr. BACON for their able and eloquent speeches, which was adopted unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ladies' Union Relief Association.

From the report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the year 1868, it appears that during the past two years the Association has expended about $23,000, and during last year assisted over 300 families. About 200 families are now dependent upon the Association for support. The Association, which was organized in 1862, is composed of some of the most respectable ladies of this City. It assists the families of soldiers with money, clothing, food, fuel, medicine and medical advice, &c.; but at present its funds are exhausted, and the Association earnestly appeals to the public for aid. Last week the Association was compelled to dismiss the persons applying for help without their usual stipend. Donations may be sent to Mrs. KENNEDY, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street; to Mrs. HALE, No. 54 Wall-street, or to any of the officers of the Association.

The report for 1868 says: "While from every quarter of our peaceful land willing hearts are sending up their contributions to rear a monument to him who guided the ship of State so nobly through its sea of trouble; and while the highest office a grateful people have it in their power to give is bestowed upon him who so wisely led their army through battle to victory, shall not they also be remembered who, in an humbler sphere, yet faithfully performed their part; and, with the name of the sainted LINCOLN, shall not that of every loyal Union soldier go down the ages freighted with blessings? And shall not the most fitting tribute a thankful people can pay, be given to him through whose life-sacrifice they have obtained all of peace and security they enjoy? Will not their appreciation of his services be best displayed by tenderly shielding his loved ones from the rough blasts of adversity, by watchfully caring for his wife and children, the soldier's sacred legacy to the Republic?"

A Trip Round the World.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *America* will sail between the 20th May and 1st June, on a trip round the world, and will return to New-York by the middle of November. The *America* will touch first at Cape Town, remaining three days to coal, and thence proceed to Point de Galles, in the Island of Ceylon, which has, of late years, risen into importance, through being the stopping place for English and French steamers running to Bombay, Calcutta, China and Japan. From Point de Galles she will depart for Hong Kong, and remain there three weeks, giving passengers an opportunity to visit Canton, Macao and other neighboring points. Seventy days will be required to reach Hong Kong, and a further trip to Yokohama will require six days. The transit to San Francisco will consume twenty-one days, and, after remaining there a couple of weeks, the steamer will land her passengers at Panama, whence they can cross the Isthmus by rail, and take another of the Company's steamers at Aspinwall for this City. The charge for the entire passage will be $1,280, including the privilege of living on board while in port. A reasonably cheap method of seeing much of the world thus offers itself during the most pleasant season of the year.

Medical College for Women.

The fourth of a course of Summer lectures was given yesterday by Dr. SARAH FURNAS, at the Medical College for Women, corner Second-avenue and Twelfth-street. The subject was "The Anatomy of the Digestive Organs." The lecturer first impressed upon her hearers the names of the different organs, and then enlarged upon their structure, functions and relative positions in the body. She illustrated her remarks by a manikin of *papier mache*, and furnished a most instructive and interesting discourse to those present.

To-morrow Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER will lecture at the college upon physiology. Tickets for the entire course of twenty lessons cost but $2, and a number of ladies in addition to the students attend, with a view of obtaining a practical insight into medical science for their personal benefit.

The College-place Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 1 College-place, over the remains of DEWITT H. DICKENSON, the young man who committed suicide there on Monday, as already noticed in the TIMES. CHARLES P. CROSBY, of No. 106 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, testified that he had known the deceased for some years, and that DICKENSON was a bookkeeper for his (deceased's) brother, at No. 49 Murray-street. DICKENSON being much addicted to intemperance, had been expostulated with in vain, as he failed to reform, though his degradation preyed upon his mind when sober and able to realize his position. Mrs. MARY MCMAHON, who keeps the boarding-house, testified to the facts already narrated. Deputy-Coroner SHINE made the necessary examination of the remains, and found that the bullet had passed entirely through the skull, rebounded from the wall, and lodged in the bedding. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday afternoon PETER HEITH, a German, aged 36, of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, while painting the building No. 138 Chatham-street, fell from a scaffold, a distance of thirty feet. His fall was broken by JAMES BRADY, of Seventh-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, receiving his body. Both men were severely injured, HEITH being taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK CURRAN, aged 13, of No. 50 Park-street, and a boot-black, was assaulted yesterday morning, in the City Hall Park, by one of his associates, who struck him on the head with a large stone and inflicted a severe and dangerous wound. Dr. CUSHMAN, of the Coroner's office, dressed the injury, and the boy was taken home.

The Rock River Paper Company, of Chicago, calls attention in another column to the latest novelty in building material. This is a preparation of heavy paper, made to resist the weather, and is used for sheathing, roofing and in place of plastering. It has been found serviceable and very economical at the West, and will doubtless be equally available to our suburban builders.

The exercises of the closing term at the New-York University commenced yesterday. Candidates for admission were examined at 9:30 A. M.

Dr. GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH lectured yesterday evening before the Western branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Exercise and Sleep." The lecture was popular and interesting, as all of this series by Dr. SMITH have been.

The public are cautioned against contributing to the funds of the City Mission and Tract Society, or any charitable object connected therewith, without written authority from the officers of these several institutions.

A eulogy will be delivered this evening at the New-York University Chapel by Dr. J. G. AMBLER, on the late Dr. D. C. AMBLER, of Florida. The proceedings will take place at the request of the dental profession of this City, of which the deceased was formerly a member.

Last evening JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his interesting lecture on "Curiosity," before a large audience gathered in Apollo Hall. The proceeds are to be devoted to the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church. On Thursday evening Mr. GOUGH will speak on "Temperance," at the Cooper Institute, in aid of the Sunday School of the Seventeenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

In December last HENRY LAIGHT, a boy, obtained employment as a domestic from Mr. EVERETT, the proprietor of the People's Hotel at No. 106 Vesey-street, on a plea of destitution. Soon after the boy entered the hotel various articles of a portable and valuable nature frequently disappeared, and a suspicion resting on LAIGHT he was dismissed, the peculations at once ceasing. He was again, however, given employment, and the thefts recommenced soon after. On the 11th instant the boy was sent to Mr. EVERETT's residence, when he disappeared with a pocket-book containing $25, being arrested by Detective TIEMANN yesterday. The prisoner is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters for examination.

BRIDGET ELLIS, aged 26, fell out of a second-story window into the yard of her residence in Fourth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, sustaining serious injuries.

ANTHONY COLD, residing in rear of No. 23 Laurens-street, had a dispute with MINNIE BENNETT, when ANTHONY's wife assaulted her with a hatchet, and inflicted a severe wound on the head therewith. The wounded woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital and both ANTHONY and his wife arrested.

ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 6 years, residing at No. 6 Goerck-street, was dangerously burned about the body in consequence of her mother throwing her on the stove while intoxicated. The brutal mother was arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Police and the child sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Another reunion of velocipedists in announced to occur at PEARSALL BROTHERS' Academy, Twenty-second-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening. Music, by DODWORTH's band, will enliven the proceedings, that will consist of an interesting series of acts on the velocipede, most prominent among which will be a half-mile race for a valuable silver-mounted velocipede.

At a regular Communication of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. A. M., held last evening at Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, the present popular Master, Hon. Bro. WESLEY B. CHURCH, was presented by his Masonic friends with an elegant gold watch and chain as a recognition of his faithful and efficient services during the four years that he has presided over the Lodge. The presentation was made by R. W. ROYAL G. MILLARD, in a neat and appropriate speech, and responded to on the part of the recipient in a feeling and graceful manner. After presentation, R. W. GEO. H. RAYMOND, Grand Lect. of the G. L. of the State of New-York, exemplified the third degree in accordance with the standard work, and in the presence of a very large body of brethren.

Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, it was resolved to pay the women employed in cleaning the Court-house at the rate of $500 a year.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn, last week, was 142.

Mr. JAMES HAGGERTY, of Greenfield, L. I., was arrested on Monday night, by Officer HENNESSEY, of the Forty-third Precinct, for being drunk and unmanageable. He was locked up in the Station-house, and in the morning he was dead. Dr. COCHRANE gave it as his opinion that death was the result of intemperance.

Judge GILBERT yesterday rendered a decision confirming the amended report of the Commissioners of Estimate for the land for extension of Prospect Park.

The monthly report of the Treasurer of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society shows contributions collected during March to the amount of $2,038 66.

Mr. BONNER visited Brooklyn with his famous horse *Dexter* yesterday. He and Mr. BEECHER took a drive through Prospect Park and down the Coney Island road, Mr. BONNER urging *Dexter* to his best pace.

New-Jersey.

The *America*, of the Pacific mail line, the largest wooden vessel in the world, being 4,300 tons burthen, was yesterday afternoon successfully raised on the dry dock at Hoboken for the purpose of being sheathed with copper. Commodore VANDERBILT, who was present superintending the raising of the vessel, says that she is heavier than the *Dunderberg*, which was raised on the same dock. The expense of raising is $2,150, and the cost for sheathing will be over $8,000.

Yesterday afternoon a man named PHILIP APPEL, of New-York, was arrested in Hoboken by a deputy-sheriff from Madison County, N. Y., on a charge of having swindled one LYMAN T. PARSONS, of that county, out of $8,000 worth of hops, which he obtained by representing himself to be worth $15,000. When arrested the accused was engaged shipping the hops for Europe. He was committed by Justice WHITE, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-York.

BENJAMIN T. HAYNES, conductor of the Morris and Essex coal-train on which the man RYAN was recently killed, by collision near Waterloo, and who was censured by the Coroner's Jury for neglect, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge BEDLE, of Jersey City, in the sum of $3,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A number of locomotives, destined for the Pacific Railroad, started from the west end of Hudson City yesterday, for their destination.

The Newark Board of Trade have passed resolutions characterizing the Central Railroad bridge over Newark Bay, as a nuisance, and damaging to the interests of the city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks open steady; Eries, 24; Illinois Centrals, 96¾.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 13.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 13—11 A. M.

Cotton opens firmer but not higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d.; the sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13—11 A. M.

Sugar is quiet and steady at 39s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 29s. for do. afloat.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. The stock market is quiet; American securities are unchanged.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 13.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady at 147f. ₱ cwt., for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 13—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is declining. Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Flour, 22s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜@93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds close firm at 83¾. Stocks close quiet at 24 for Eries; 96¾ for Illinois Centrals, and 39 for Atlantic and Great Western.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 13—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands on the spot, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; afloat, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d.@12¾d.; the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 9d. per quarter for New Mixed Western.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d. per gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 13—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10 for Thin Oblong for feeding. Linseed Oil, £29 10s.@£29 15s. per ton.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, April 13—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 87¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 13.

Bourse firmer; Rentes, 70f. 74c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 13—Evening.

The Cotton market closed firm and unchanged for both stock afloat and on spot.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 13.

The SUGAR market opened active and closed firm; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8⅞ reals ₱ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On London, 12@13 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1 ₱ cent.@par; on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 24½@23¼ ₱ cent. discount; in gold, ½@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 13.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm at rates unchanged. FLOUR dull and easier; Spring Extras, $4 75@$7. WHEAT dull, and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1 quoted at $1 13½@$1 17; No. 2 at $1 05¼. CORN dull; New, 50½c.; no grade, 51c.@51½c. OATS dull, and declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 quoted at 51¼c.@51½c. RYE dull and nominally $1 18@$1 18½. BARLEY firmer and advanced 2c. WHISKY firm at 86c.@86½c. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $30 50@$31; Prime do., $28. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 11½c., loose. LARD, 17¾c.@18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c.@16½c. Live HOGS active, and advanced 10c.@15c. Common, $9@$9 75; Fair to Medium, $10@$10 35; Good to Choice, $10 50@$10 75. CATTLE steady; Common, $5@$5 75; Fair to Medium, $6 25@$7; Good to Choice, $7@$7 90. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,400 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 13.

TOBACCO easier and unchanged for low grades. COTTON quiet; Low Middlings and Middlings, 26½c.@27c. HEMP unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 15@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$6 50; Choice, $7@$7 50. WHEAT firm for Spring at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1; $1 14@$1 15 for Fancy; $1 20 for Fall; good to choice Red, $1 40@$1 70; prime to choice White, $1 60@$1 90; choice Red, $1 80. CORN dull and easier; Mixed, 57c.@58c., in bulk; choice White, 62½c.@65c., sacked. OATS, 62c.@64c. BARLEY firmer; choice to fancy Spring, $1 82½@$1 85. RYE firm; Prime, $1 22@$1 23. WHISKY unchanged. Mess PORK inactive at $30 50@$31. Bulk MEATS nominal. BACON more active; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.; Choice, 16½c.@16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD firm; choice Kettle, 17½c. CATTLE dull at $2 75@$7. Live HOGS quiet; fair to extra, $8@$10 50. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON stiffer toward the close; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; sales, 4,800 bales; receipts, 3,106 bales; exports, 650 bales. The receipts swelled this week by arrivals from Memphis. GOLD, 132¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 142¼; Commercial, 141¼@141¾; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 8c.@11c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES scarce; no Prime offering; Fermenting, 52½c. FLOUR active and firm; Superfine, $5 62½; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN higher; White, 77c.@78c. OATS scarce and higher at 74c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY steady; Prime, $26. PORK dull at $32. BACON retailing at 14c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib, and 17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull; Tierce, 18c.@19c.; Keg, 20c.@21c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. COFFEE advanced; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR in moderate demand, and market steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50@$8 75 for White, $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate milling demand; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 33, and White Canada at $1 80@$1 90 for common to very choice. CORN—None in market. OATS selling in small lots at 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 72c., and to Albany, 63c. Lake IMPORTS—5,300 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Barley, 5,200 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT active; No. 2, $1 35; No. 1, nominally $1 45. CORN active at 64c.@65c. for ear. OATS firmer; No. 2, 66c.; No. 1, 68c.; White, 69c.@70c. RYE steady and unchanged. COTTON in fair demand; Middlings, 27¼c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales, 280 hhds. at $3 85@$19 50. WHISKY firm and in demand at 90c. Mess PORK held $31, with no demand. Bulk MEATS held 12c.@14¼c., but sales were made at 12c. packed, which is equal to 11¾c. loose. BACON neglected; Shoulders held 13c.; Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD held firmer at 18c.; could have been sold at 17½c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR dull; Double Extra and Fancy, $6@$8. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 45; White Michigan, $1 44½. CORN dull; No. 1, 66½c.; No. 2, 62c.; White, 67c.; Yellow, 68c. OATS quiet and steady; No. 1 and Michigan, 62c.@62½c. RYE quiet; No. 1, $1 28. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON steady and quiet; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c. FLOUR active and firm. WHEAT inactive; receipts small; sales, Good to Prime Red, $2@$2 15; Choice, $2 20@$2 25. CORN—Receipts small; sales Prime White, 85c.@88c. OATS firmer at 75c. for Western Heavy, 68c.@72c. for Light. RYE nominally $1 40@$1 50. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON firm and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 28¾c.@29½c. FLOUR very dull but unchanged. WHEAT firmer; Red unchanged; Amber, $1 70@$1 80; White, $1 90@$1 95. RYE steady and unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 83c. OATS steady at 75c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 32c.@32½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 95c.@97c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR unchanged and inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN quiet, but firm; sales New, on track, at 75c.@76c., part to arrive. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY neglected. SEEDS firm at unchanged quotations; in fair demand. HIGHWINES nominal at 92c.@93c. PORK, $31@$31 50. LARD, 18¼c.@19c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT declining and unsettled; No. 1, $1 11¼; No. 2, $1 06. OATS declining; No. 2, 52½c. CORN firm and unchanged. RYE nominal and scarce. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 228 hhds. at $3 15@$27 50; a very fine quality at the latter figure. COTTON, 26¼c. Mess PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 18¾c. per tierce. CORN, 65c. WHEAT, $1 55. OATS, 65c. WHISKY—New 91c.@92c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, April 13.

Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 171 head; sales active at a slight advance, ¼c. ₱ lb.; Extra, $13@$13 75; First quality, $12@$12 50; Second quality, $11@$11 50; Third quality, $9@$10. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,691 head; supply light; sales at 5c.@9½c. Veal CALVES, 3c.@16c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON firm at 27½c.; receipts, 327 bales; exports, 523 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $6. CORN, 72c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $32. LARD, 20c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 13c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; sales, 1,700 bales, including 200 after the close yesterday; Low Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.; receipts, 503 bales; exports, 124 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 13.

Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 44c.@45c. RESIN quiet at $5@$8. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 80@$2 70. TAR steady at $2 40. COTTON dull—nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON in demand and prices firm; sales, 600 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 186 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; sales 900 bales Middlings, 27¼c. Receipts—530 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 4,007 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 13.

COTTON firmer; sales, 520 bales; receipts, 220 bales; Middlings 27c.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 13.

WHEAT very dull, and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 White, $1 61; No. 2, $1 38; No. 1 Amber, $1 42.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 3d issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59⅜. Gold, 132¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Clear	38
Halifax	S. E.	Clear	46
Portland	N.	Cloudy	44
Boston	N.	Clear	45
New-York	N. W.	Clear	48
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	42
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	46
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	48
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	48
Augusta, Ga.	N. W.	Clear	58
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	53
Oswego	N.	Clear	42
Buffalo	W.	Clear	34
Pittsburg		Clear	42
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	40
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	34
Mobile	N.	Clear	53
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	54
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Havana	—	Clear	79

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Java	April	3	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
Samaria	April	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	April	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	April	15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April	15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	April	17	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	April	17	New-York	Havre.
Ocean Queen	April	17	New-York	Copenhagen
FOR HAVANA.				
Columbia	April	15	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Samaria*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Champion, from Charleston—M. Jop, S. Casey, M. Conkey, W. S. McGilvery, Miss M. McGilvery, Mrs. J. R. Grady, W. R. Peaks, H. C. Croft, Major L. H. Webb and wife, General O. M. Poe, G. M. Barnard, Mrs. C. H. Barnard, A. Strong, Mrs. W. C. Bell and servant, J. G. Birett, H. B. Blake, B. Gartley, M. Strong, J. H. Butler, Mar. Ulmer, Mrs. Wright, Miss C. Porcher, C. Woolfinger, W. Whiting, Samuel Powe, John Powe, Rev. R. Camp, Miss Burt, Miss Lee, Mrs. L. Chamberlain and servant, J. D. Boyd, wife and child, W. J. Browdy, Mr. Malone, wife and children, J. Smith, J. Daniels, J. W. Pritchard, G. Jennings, William Welch.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets...... 6 38 | Moon sets.. 9 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate.. 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans March 28, Havana April 7, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston April 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. April 11, lat. 34 8, lon. 76 45, passed brig Lewis L. Squires.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Robena, Wade, Havre Feb. 17, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had westerly gales the first part of the passage, and light winds and calms the latter part; crossed the Banks in lat. 46 and saw no ice.

Bark Satellite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Turner, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Experienced light winds and calms up to Hatteras, and has been 12 ds. from thence with strong northerly and westerly gales. April 1, lat. 32 45, lon. 67 50, experienced a heavy gale from W. N. W., lasting 2 ds., during which split sails and sprung spars.

Brig Robert McK. Spearing, (Br.,) Clark, Havana, Feb. 21, via Bermuda March 24, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with constant W. and N. W. gales. March 1, lat. 32 41, lon. 73 30, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, during which was boarded by a sea which started fore-channels, plank-shear, covering-boards, and partially staving topsides in. March 2 found the vessel listing very fast to starboard, leaking badly and cargo between decks adrift; could not open hatches until the following day, when it was found that water had been forced in between decks from the top sides, melting the sugar and reducing the packages to staves, causing the remainder to roll from side to side, carrying away stancheons, &c.; attempted to save them by sawing up every spare spar above deck; the wind, however, increasing to a gale from N. W., was obliged to close hatches and bear away for Bermuda, arriving there March 12.

Brig Alexander Williams, (of Arichat, C. B.,) Duanne, Little Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer, vessel to Peniston & Co. Has had westerly gales the most of the passage.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Boston,) Hallett, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Shepard, Gandy & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Mayaguez, P. R. 16 ds. with sugar and molasses to J. Onativia & Co.

Brig John Wesley, (of Baltimore,) Ford, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides to order. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms. April 9, lat. 38, lon. 70, spoke whaling bark Millwood, of and from New-Bedford, on a cruise; all well.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Trenton, Wall, Providence.

Brig J. Polledo, (of Nassau,) Plummer, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Emma, for New-York.

Schr. Eri, (of Machias,) Boyce, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tripland & Boblan—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Governor J. Y. Smith, (of Providence,) Crowell, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to R. L. & A. Stuart—vessel to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Ambassador, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Medford, Jordan, Franklin, Me., with railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Bisbee, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Leontine, Brand, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Cornelia Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jason, Wilson, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Young, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Viola, Hall, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Willie Harris, Cook, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. M. E. Patten, Lane, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 8 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Red Beach, Smith, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Advance, Layton, Cherryfield, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chas. S. Smith, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Calais, with lath to G. Boardman.

Schr. Henry, Robinson, Jonesport, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. A. J. Dye, Hall, Jonesport, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Lake, Hill, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Free Wind, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Junius, Smith, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Billow, Brewster, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Amanda, Sampson, Machias, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, Bellville, for New-Hamburg.

Schr. John W. Bell, Norcott, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Newport, Chase, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. [illegible], Russell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Niantic, Greene, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Peacedale.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Newport.

Schr. M. Monson, Dayton, New-Haven.

Schr. Hyena, Gardiner, Providence.

Schr. Joseph, Willard, Belfast.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Ella T. Crowell, Brown, Wellfleet.

Schr. Warsaw, Dayton, Black Rock.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Compton, Crowell, Holmes' Hole.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Seabury, Newport.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Davis, Providence.

Schr. John Stout, Warren, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Avon, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Haze, McGinley, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Nicanor, Jones, Newport.

Schr. Josephine, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. E. D. Munsell, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, New-London.

Schr. Blast, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Bird, Battery, Fall River.

Schr. Seraph, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Monitor, Robinson, Wareham.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Yarmouth, Wilson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Morning Star, Harding, Virginia.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Gammon, Virginia.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr. Charles McDonald, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. Allen Lewis, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. Uriah & Tabetha, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, Dupuy, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy R. Day, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. James M. Young, Speight, Philadelphia.

Schr. Reno, Hulse, Providence.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Phinney, Fall River.

Schr. Maria, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. John Lozier, Warren, Taunton.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Hatch, Fall River.

Schr. Ann Maria, White, Trenton, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Clary Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Northam, New-Haven.

Schr. Amenia, Hall, Boston, for Georgetown.

Schr. F. Merwin, Harding, Providence.

Schr. James Nelson, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Kearney, Fall River.

Schr. George T. McDowell, Vitt, Woodbridge.

Schr. Angier, Besse, Newark, for Wareham.

Schr. Hunter, Crain, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Acorn, Barker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Frances, Cobb, Addison, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mindora, Raymond, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Angel, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Haden, Fall River.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, Frankfort.

Schr. J. Tinker, Stanley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

Sloop Rhode Island, Ryan, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light W., clear.

BELOW—Ship Casilda, Robinson, Cardiff Feb. 26, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Niagara, for Richmond; James Adger, for Charleston. Ships Thomas Dunham, for London; Clara Wheeler, for St. John, N. B.; Dr. Barth, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 13—Arr. brigs Mie Mac, from Barbados; Marine, from Cienfuegos; St. Joseph, from Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13—Passed out, brig Concord, for Cuba; schr. Scud, for Charleston.

In Roads—Brig Eudorus, for Portsmouth, N. H.

SAVANNAH, April 13—Cld. ship Lady Russell and bark Kentville, for Liverpool.

Arr. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 13—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—The steamship Minnesota, Captain Price, from New-York March 31, arrived here to-day.

The Cunard steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, which left New-York on the 3d of April, touched at this port yesterday at 3 P. M., on her way to Liverpool.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Company
STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

SILVER-WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
are the only house in the retail trade manufacturing SILVER-WARE upon their own premises, and invite the public to an inspection of their manufactory.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

Base of finest quality of nickel silver. Weight of pure silver deposited thereon indicated by figures plainly stamped upon the back, and FULLY GUARANTEED. Also,
COMPLETE TABLE OUTFITS IN PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send for price list and copy of guarantee.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CAN YOU TELL,
WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY
BASSFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,
is crowded with ladies? Because he sells first-class
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, China, Glass, Cooking Utensils and Refrigerators,
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Call and see for yourselves.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR MOTHS. Sold by druggists everywhere.
THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. $1 50; $1; 50 cents.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

SILVER-WARE.

TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of
STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES,
URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C.,
DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES,
EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C.,
TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS,
SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,
with a great variety of fancy articles in cases for
WEDDING PRESENTS,
PRESENTATION SERVICES.
SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW CHOICE AND VERY RARE PIECES OF
JAPANESE BRONZE
AND
PORCELAIN LACQUERED
VASES
OF LARGE SIZE.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
RICH AND ELEGANT
FURNITURE.
MEEKS,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.
The entire stock of furniture, made for the regular trade of this well-known house, will be sold at auction without reserve, by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
APRIL 14, 15 AND 16.
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
For further particulars see Auction Notices.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
Cor. of Grand-st. & Broadway,
WILL REMOVE FROM THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS LOCATION ABOUT THE FIRST OF MAY, AND MEANWHILE, WILL OFFER FOR THREE WEEKS
A PART OF THEIR SURPLUS STOCK AT HALF PRICES, VIZ.:
Coats that cost $20 for $10,
Pantaloons that cost $8 for $4,
And Vests that cost $4 for $2,
And in that proportion throughout, besides some
Children's Suits as Low as $5,
And a great variety of OLD STOCK
AT A SACRIFICE,
EITHER IN JOB LOTS OR SINGLE GARMENTS.
They also have a large stock of NEW GOODS, at REDUCED PRICES.
NO INTERRUPTION TO THEIR USUAL BUSINESS.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by
JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 273, April 13, 1869.
28, 63, 43, 16, 50, 51, 20, 67, 8, 46, 39, 6, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 274, April 13, 1869.
75, 26, 55, 51, 16, 41, 52, 32, 54, 30, 29, 12, 47, 71.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 297, April 13, 1869.
61, 58, 68, 66, 18, 73, 63, 60, 27, 25, 43, 50, 41.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 298, April 13, 1869.
25, 61, 78, 22, 65, 3, 57, 37, 73, 43, 53, 66, 31, 38.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, viz.:
PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Cornmeal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and forequarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio; the Sugar good New-Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the Post Office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———, and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
———, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Abuse of Life Insurance Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not often the NEW-YORK TIMES is found at war with institutions whose existence may be reckoned a public benefit. As a journal it holds deservedly a high position. The writer of this communication has not, therefore, witnessed its apparent hostility to life insurance companies without feelings of lively regret. I say hostility, because the odor of its comments which the public will inhale is that of hostility; I say apparent, because I do not believe its managers are, in their own minds, doubtful in regard to the vast benefits conferred by these institutions, or in regard to their reasonable and proper management.

It will be quite useless to interpose disclaimers, and fret the ear with assurances of confidence in the theory of insurance, or to temper opposition with exhortations in favor of judicious management. The grand fact stands that the TIMES has done more to unsettle public confidence in this means of provision against future want than any other single periodical in the land. Its commendations have been a poverty-stricken page of preface, to a plethoric volume of buts, doubts and warnings.

I do not deprecate judicious criticism. If the system is bad, let it be reformed; if its management is defective, let it be improved. Can either of these be effected through the method of criticism fostered by the TIMES?

Two months ago appeared a series of articles, the apparent object of which was to spread alarm and apprehension among existing policy-holders, on the ground that the largest and wealthiest companies in the country were practically insolvent, and it was only a question of time when the inevitable crash would come. The "Mutual Life" and the "Equitable" were specified as illustrations, and a labored attempt was made to discredit at once their solvency and their management. The pregnant corollary left to public meditation was—if these companies are worthless, no others can be considered safe. The writer of this communication at once prepared a reply, in which he exposed the utter ignorance of the assailant, not only in regard to every principle he attempted to discuss, but in regard to life insurance generally.* It was also shown, in a way to be understood by the general reader, not only that the companies assailed are solvent, but that if there be any ground for complaint, it is in consequence of that excess of caution which manifests itself in needless accumulation of funds as provision against future contingencies.

* I was at that time associated with no company. I had not then, and have not now, any interest in the companies whose history and condition were the subject of discussion. The reply made to my offer was, that so much space had been given of late to life insurance further communications were inadmissible, especially as they were offered in great numbers and were generally in the interests of particular companies. And so these gross assaults on the system and some of its best representatives went unanswered.

Now a new form of attack is introduced. In the TIMES of Saturday, April 3, were three communications, the work of the same hand, or of hands having a mutual understanding. One complains of expensive management, another of the present method of nonforfeiture, the third of commissions. The remarkable feature of these and all other similar complaints is their utter vagueness. The complaints are general. Not a single case of hardship is adduced; not a company is named as amenable to the covert charges. The charges are at best anonymous slanders over anonymous signatures.

But what the communications lack in particularity, the editorial of the 5th furnishes, and it is with the latter I wish specially to deal. The opening sentence calls attention to the letters of Saturday, with the further assurance that they "exemplify some of the benefits of the controversy which has arisen in regard to life insurance management. The truth is coming out. Disaffection is finding expression."

I beg leave to submit the exact converse of this as eminent truth. So far from being benefits such communications are decided and positive injuries. They are slanders, and as reprehensible as would be like slanders against individuals or communities. Dealing only in generalities they are applicable as well to the many innocent as to the few, if any, guilty parties.

They tend to unsettle confidence in all assurance, rather than to inspire faith in that which is good. Their statements are untrue in fact—their remedies are impracticable in character. Witness, for instance, the absurd spectacle, wherein a corporation having leased a public hall whenever about to make report to its board of directors, should seriously await the attendance of its members for the purpose of listening to and criticising the report. Such is the initiatory tinkering to which these wiseacres would introduce us. By no such speculation can truth be brought out. Disaffection can, indeed, find expression. And so could disaffection against religious faith find expression, if the journals of the day would tolerate in their columns anonymous assaults, persistently urged, against all the religious denominations of the land, unaccompanied by any specifications, but approved by editorials, while no reply whatever was admitted.

"The facts contributed by correspondents, each speaking within the range of his own knowledge, indicate the extent to which abuses have crept into the business," is a statement from which I beg leave to differ, and in so differing, to assert that the absence of all facts whatever, together with the general want of definiteness, is not merely indicative, but is closely allied to the highest grade of proof, that no reprehensible facts exist within the range of their knowledge, and no abuses within their ability, to specify, have crept in; but, on the contrary, that they write for the gratification of some personal hostility, or in obedience to some obliquity of mind, not common to men in general.

Since the TIMES has chosen to give particularity to the general rambling querulousness of its "truth-telling" disaffectionists, I beg leave to put it upon the stand for a slight examination. It vouches for the truth of the charge that the great expenditures are incurred for "luxurious collations," and asserts positively that one mutual company has been mentioned, whose junketings are estimated to have cost $30,000 in a single year. It knows of others "whose bills for champagne luncheons are scarcely less extravagant." Be it so. That is pointed, clear, circumstantial. It looks like boldness. It is speaking to the purpose. Now be kind enough to give us the names. Feelings are of no consequence. I will obligate myself to furnish the permission of every life insurance company in this City to reveal the secret thus hinted at. One hundred dollars per day is an unreasonable amount to spend on champagne lunches. The charge is sufficient, if sustained by evidence; there can be no demurrer. The accused must confess or avoid. Let it be brought to trial; but do not condemn the innocent with the guilty; let us know who the latter are.

When that is done, inasmuch as these are, according to the force and purport of the writing referred to, the customary methods of expenditure among companies, let the public be furnished with the names of two that spend $10,000 each per annum, of five that spend $500 each per annum, or of ten that spend $300 each per annum. I beg leave to say the charge is pure fiction, the facts alleged do not exist. It is not unlikely some of the older companies, at their quarterly examinations or annual meetings may spend $50, or possibly $100, for collations to their directors, after a day of laborious examination, when sessions are protracted into the evening. If they do, the custom they follow is certainly not without authority among public officials, or even with the directors of well-approved charitable institutions.

If there be any unusual or improper waste in this direction, no one can object to its exposure before the whole world; but as I would object to counseling the universal discontinuance of missionary contributions on the pretext that a custodian of the funds contributed by a single church had retained a portion in his own possession, or to giving faith to religious doctrines, or attending religious worship, because mixed up with the management of a single church were criminals and invalids; so do I object to charging gross misappropriation of funds by these guardians of estates ultimately to be the possessions of widows and orphans, when the only specification made is so absurd, improbable—I may add, impossible—as is this to which I now refer.

Nor are the comments on boards of directors more just and reasonable. Was ever a bank defalcation known that might not have been prevented if all the directors had been accountants, and if each had examined all the daily transactions of the bank? But would such supervision be practicable? If, when men are urged by large personal pecuniary interest to know all that is done—to *understand* all the transactions of the company they control—the incentive be not sufficient to cause absolute successful scrutiny, or if such scrutiny be impossible, why alarm the public against perils no greater than exist in all other financial institutions, and against which, as human nature is constituted there are no further remedies in fact, against which no remedies are as yet, in this case, called for.

As a general thing, the directors of life assurance companies are unusually observant of their duties. It is a great perversion of facts to deny the accountability of the other officials. The whole board cannot examine the management of investments, nor can all audit accounts, or all examine claims, or all superintend executive management, and so they resolve themselves into committees. The committee on finance understands all facts pertaining to the investments and the custody of funds; that on audit understands all facts pertaining to the correctness of vouchers, and the authority and propriety of expenditures; that on losses understands all facts pertaining to the payment of claims, and that on executive management, understands all the facts pertaining to general business. If you question a member of either of these committees he may be, not improbably, indifferently informed as to the departments not under his own supervision, but if he be found unable to inform you as to the department immediately under his own supervision as a director, he is reprehensible. I think such a discovery will be no easy matter.

Finally, in regard to commissions, the perversion of facts is no less lamentable than in the case of champagne dinners. The public is informed that carefully-managed companies pay but 15 per cent, to general agents on new business and 6 to 7½ per cent. on renewals. This is important information, desirable to be known. But its announcement helps no one. We are as much in doubt as ever which company to select as the "carefully managed," or which to avoid as extravagant. It would, therefore, be a special public benefaction to name a single company of which either of these statements is true. I will not say I know both to be untrue, but from an extensive acquaintance I may venture the opinion that there is not a single company of which the former is true, and not more than one, if one, of which the latter can be true. I do not believe it true of any. We deny the statements, and ask that the companies may be named. By the TIMES the public mind has been impressed with the opinion that the agency business can be transacted at a rate a fifth lower than fire insurance or any other agency business costs, and that at the same time nearly double what is necessary is paid by the present practice of life insurance companies. Here is a great public wrong. The injured parties are not the insurance companies, but the public—the widows and orphans whose future provision the husband and father withhold through fear that too much money may find its way into the hands of agents and officers.

The practical question of to-day is: Is life insurance as it is and has been practiced for a hundred years, with all its defects, with all its difficulties, with all the corruptions, if there be any, a blessing to the world? If it is, say so, and do it heartily and constantly, as a duty of daily life. If it is not, say so, and let it be settled as a war of principles. If there be defects in any company, let independent journalists expose them, while defending the system, but let this be done without aiming to drive a plowshare under the foundations of the edifice, and to overturn all public confidence, in what is, has been, and will continue to be, of more value to humanity than any other benevolent institution human ingenuity has ever devised.

HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 8, 1869.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen—Their Reckless Disregard of Law—The Way our Tax Bills are Run Up.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the proceedings of this Board, March 30, 1869, as published in the daily papers of that date, a resolution was adopted, creating an additional clerk for the Board of Alderman, to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, an appendage as much needed in said Board, as a top-sail down haul, to a sheet anchor. Also, resolutions donating $5,000 each to the Catholic churches, Immaculate Conception, St. Michael's, and St. Teresa. $15,000 in aid of the funds of the schools attached to the said churches. Also, $1,016 14 to churches to pay assessments, clearly a dodge to cover or justify the greater iniquity—notwithstanding the grave doubts justly entertained by many, as to the correctness of this latter, if not in law, certainly in equity and justice, or as a sound policy.

Churches, and the lands necessarily covered or occupied by them, are exempt from taxation, and perhaps properly so, but not from municipal assessments. These are made, and laid and paid. The cost of improvements, the grading of a street, the erection of a sewer, setting curb and gutter stones, improves the property fronting the same to the extent of the fair cost thereof. So, too, would the grading of the church grounds, in the erection of a church edifice thereupon; and if the above is to become the ruling policy in such matters, we shall not be surprised to find, and that very shortly too, an accommodating Board of Aldermen and assistants as ready and willing to use the public purse to foot the bills for the latter as for the former, provided always the color and creed happen to be of the right stamp. Why not?

Many years agone the taxpayers of the City and State of New-York consented to a tax that should be equal to the cost of providing a good common English education for each and every child in the community between the ages of six and sixteen years. It was intended for use, not for ornament. It was to open the road to all, that all might have a fair and equal start in the race of life, with the requisite preparation and knowledge to become, not only useful, intelligent citizens, but brave and reliable defenders of their homes and the nation when the hour of peril should come. Right cheerfully and nobly has this pledge been kept, until the cost thereof has become a burden grievous to be borne, not so much from necessity as from folly and extravagance in the management of the sacred trust. Under these circumstances, or indeed any circumstance, to add one singe iota to this staggering load of tax, to teach youth to count beads, or to die for your Church Catholics, or straight-laced bigoted sectarians, of any creed or denomination, is to bear down upon the purse and patience of a forbearing people a step or two beyond endurance, that should not and cannot be tolerated, come from whom it may.

Section 7 of the charter of 1849, which section, we believe, has neither been repealed nor modified, says, in so many words: "No money shall be drawn from the City treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; and all appropriations shall be based upon specific and detailed statements in writing of the several heads of departments through the Comptroller." We have searched and searched in vain, in the proper quarter, for an appropriation for the support of churches or sectarian schools. The donating or voting away the above-named $15,000 of the people's money for the purpose indicated, must therefore be regarded as a plain violation of the charter—an official steal—a crime. And the question naturally arises, can the receiver be looked upon as entirely free from the taint that always surrounds a wrong or crime of this character—at least, as seen by the eye of law and justice.

These gentlemen—many of whom are not Americanized to a manly resistance of the "one-man power," come from what source it may, and so a thorough comprehension that might does not always constitute right, are nevertheless the most constant and loud-mouthed in their denunciations of the English and English Government—and with justice too—because of its infamous Church rates, and other oppressions upon the people of Ireland, and yet pursue the very course above all others best calculated to introduce and fasten upon this people, in its most odious form, the very curse of which they so bitterly complain. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

We want no Church and State, or anything that squints in that direction, on any inch of this broad land, and will have none. We want no religion or sectarian crusades for power and public pap. Our rights and privileges and heritage have cost too much blood and treasure, and we can't afford to sacrifice it in any such cause. As we love and revere, and believe in a pure and holy Christianity, and in Him who taught us, among other divine precepts, "to do unto others as we would others should do unto us," and to render unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's, let us squelch this hydra-headed monster in its comparative infancy by a prompt and permanent closing of every possible avenue leading to the public purse or special privileges. Leave each and every sectarian tub to stand upon its own merits and bottom. Protection to all—favor to none. Let our State and National mottos forever be: Millions for common schools and defence—not one cent for tribute or sectarianism. As we love our children, our country, and our homes, let us take care to keep Church and State forever and eternally separate.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

The "Terrible" Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public has read your account of the nitro-glycerine explosion that occurred on the 7th inst. in Bergen, and I will not repeat the reported account of the "terrible explosion," "the destruction of property," "hazard of life," and the wide-spread effect upon people and property "for the distance of a mile" from the place of explosion.

I have visited the grounds to-day and found that the reports were erroneously exaggerated. Allow me to give the facts. The place of blasting was on Bergen Hill, and nearly over the tunnel. The blacksmith's shop was about twelve feet square, and eight feet high, made of planks. After the explosion the man GUARD was found outside the shop about ten feet from the barrel in which occurred the explosion. He may have been thrown there. The other man was knocked down, but he was at his work soon after. One side of the shanty touching the barrel was broken, the other sides were uninjured, one of which was within four feet of the barrel. The bellows was found in its place, empty barrels in the shop were not disturbed. The roof over the barrel was torn off. A horse hitched to a wagon within fifteen feet was not disturbed. The explosion was scarcely heard by the men at work about fifty feet distant. The quantity of nitro-glycerine that exploded could not have been more than one pound, as the earth was but little disturbed around the barrel, which had been buried in the earth to hold water in, which the nitro-glycerin had been placed from time to time to thaw.

Unfortunately, one man was killed by plunging the heated iron to the bottom of the barrel, against repeated warnings. The explosion of the nitro-glycerine converted the water into steam, which killed the man, and partially damaged the shop. His face and neck were scalded; if the gases had been from nitro-glycerine, his face would have been full of perforation or incisions in the flesh. His arm was broken by the drill with which he was heating the water. There was no can in the barrel, or his legs would have been shattered. His trowsers were not even torn, and the earth around the top of the barrel was but little disturbed. These are the facts. Had this accident occurred with gunpowder, it would scarcely have been noticed. Such is the case nearly every day. I have exploded blasts within fifty feet of the same place with some thirty pounds of nitro-glycerine, and not thrown the rock one hundred feet. With gunpowder, all the houses in front would have been damaged.

Nitro-glycerine is powerful, and yet harmless when properly handled. We publish full directions and give full warnings, and as it is much less dangerous than gunpowder, men become careless in using it. I am aware that the public have a great prejudice against nitro-glycerine, and it is natural that they should, particularly when the Press exaggerate into enormous proportions every accident that occurs in its use. But, for all, blasting men will have it, and we are pressed many times to supply the demand. We can only make at the rate of 1,000 pounds per day at present, and we are compelled to enlarge our works so as to make 2,000 pounds per day, to supply the increasing demand from the country.

We use every effort to prevent accidents. We manufacture nitro-glycerine in water, store it in water, and transport it in water, besides conforming to the laws of Congress. Beyond doubt, it is like gunpowder smuggled by some people over railways that refuse to carry it as freight. They may take it as baggage, as glass, &c., but these illegal proceedings we never sanction, nor do we know of them at the time. There are several persons engaged in pirating upon our business, and we do not know all of their clandestine proceedings. This will be the case until railway companies provide suitable and safe means for transporting it.

Contractors of railways, canals, roads, submarine works, &c., appreciate the economy in the use of nitro-glycerine; and as an element of success, it is too substantially established to be prevented by prejudice from being enormously used. It becomes our duty, however, to do all we can to prevent its abuse.

Respectfully, TAL. P. SHAFFNER,
President of the Nitro-Glycerine Company.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1869.

The First Settlers at Salem, Mass.

NO. 61 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of a recent date you notice a Boston publication, *New-England Tragedies in Prose.* In that article occurs the following passage: "The early settlement of the Puritans at Salem—Naumkeak, as the Indian name went—upon whose rock JOHN ENDICOTT leaped from his little ship, the *Abigail*, less than eight years after the *Mayflower* anchored in Plymouth Bay." This sentence conveys the *idea* that ENDICOTT was the *first* to land at Salem, &c. It is well known that ROGER CONANT and others were the first settlers of Salem, in 1626, and I have in my possession some old documents, from which the following are copied:

1. "Whriten per me BENJA BALCH May the 31 A.D. 1760. My Great Gray Grandfather, whose name was JOHN lived at Bridgewater in England. He with three other viz CONANT, WOODBERRY and PALFREYS abought the year 1623, where the first that came over to the Massachusetts. They carried on a Fishery 4 or 5 years with 200 servants which they brought over with them. Then he and they settled at Salem."

From another I abbreviate as follows:

"They* probably came over with Capt. ROBERT GORGES which arrived in Massachusetts Bay Sept 1623. They landed at Plymouth or somewhere in that neighborhood, where they lived till the next Summer when they removed to Nantasket.† While there the Rev. Mr. WHITE of Dorchester England, who knew them to be religious persons......perswaided the company then forming there for a settlement at Cape Ann‡ to choose Mr. CONANT to manage their affairs at that place......In the Spring of 1625 Mr. CONANT with his friends removes to Cape Ann. While living at this place he discovered Salem harbor and explored the country......good place to settle a Collony......writes to Mr. WHITE," &c., &c. "BALCH settled in Salem in 1626 and with his three friends were the first settlers. He was Tounsman a number of years," &c., &c.

Boston was settled four years later.

Respectfully,
C. HODGE HUDSON.

* The four persons above named. † Boston Harbor. ‡ New Gloucester.

Changing the Scene of a Tragedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You report this morning the case of suicide of one D. A. DICKENSON, a clerk, at his boarding-house, No. 1 College-place.

This building, located between Barclay-street and Park-place, has been occupied with a large dry-goods business for the past five to eight years, and as I am about to transfer my own business to that place I will feel obliged if you will have the kindness to change the scene of the suicide to some other locality. V. W. B.

Dogs and Governments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, on the authority of an English newspaper, represents the hounds of the late Lord GLASGOW as fed on mutton chops, toast and eggs and sherry. I don't see the joke of this, yet there must be one somewhere; the thing is too absurd to be asserted in earnest. It is as if I were to say that a race horse, or any horse, had been trained on buckwheat cakes and mince pies. Hounds are fed on horse-flesh and oatmeal, and sometimes a species of coarse biscuit instead of the oatmeal.

The "put him in the bill" story related by your correspondent of the same nobleman, is a regular "Joe." It had been told of Russian Boyards, Austrian Grafs, French Seigneurs before the revolution, all manner of "bloated aristocrats." Perhaps our grandchildren will tell it of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

In defence of Lord GLASGOW, personally, I have nothing to say. He may have been, probably was, as disreputable an individual (except in the matter of stealing) as any City official or great railway director among us. But if the existence of such persons as he and WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY, and the Marquis of HASTINGS, in the English Peerage, be an argument against English institutions, what inference is to be drawn respecting Democratic institutions from the character of the men who govern this City and represent it at Albany and elsewhere?

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10.

Soldiers' Bounty Frauds—The Charges Against Mr. Luckey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have published several notices of bounty frauds in which my name has been connected, and which statements, were entirely erroneous, and calculated to give a false view of the case. Permit me to state the case as it is.

One JAMES BRADY made an affidavit in which he charged me with having forged his name to a check for $160, issued for bounty, and payable to him, and with retaining and refusing to pay over the same. On this affidavit Commissioner OSBORN issued a warrant and I was held to answer. On his examination before the Commissioner, BRADY testified that "he had employed L. BROWN & Co. to collect his bounty, and that he expected them to collect it; that he had been informed that they had collected it; that he called a great many times on BROWN, but could not find him; that he saw Mr. BLISS, Mr. BROWN'S partner, who told him that they had collected his bounty, and that if he would call on the following Monday he would pay him; that he called a great many times, but was unable to get his money; that he did not know Mr. LUCKEY; did not think he had ever seen him before; never had asked him for his money, and he had never refused to pay him;" they not having the check to see by whom it was indorsed, the case was adjourned two or three times to enable them to procure the check.

They then put J. F. GRAHAM on the stand who, testified that he had been connected with Mr. LUCKEY in business; Mr. LUCKEY did a banking business. The check was then produced. This check was deposited by L. BROWN & Co. for collection. They kept an account with Mr. LUCKEY; it was indorsed "JAMES BRADY, by L. BROWN & Co., attorneys," and I indorsed Mr. LUCKEY'S name on the same, and deposited it in bank, I having a power of attorney to indorse checks and drafts for collection, and sign checks. The money was placed to the credit of L. BROWN & Co., and they drew the same on their checks, Mr. LUCKEY not charging them anything for the same, or receiving any pay for the same whatsoever.

So much for this great case of fraud and forgery. As for the case of WILLIAM RASSAU, this man made an affidavit that I had his money the same as BRADY'S; that a long time thereafter I paid him $40 on account and refused to pay the balance; this case was adjourned two or three times, but no one appearing it was by the Commissioner dismissed. Now, I aver, that I never saw WILLIAM RASSAU; never knew there was such a man; never had a dollar of his money in my possession; never owed him a dollar; never paid him $40 or forty cents; or any other sum of money; and that his affidavit is utterly false, and no doubt made for the purpose of black-mailing or extorting money, failing in which, he has deemed it advisable to keep out of the State.

Now if the receiving of a check on deposit, and paying the money for the same to a depositor, which depositor may have cheated the party for whom he received the check out of the money, be a crime, then the cashiers of more than one half the banks in the City should be arrested, for they all are equally guilty with myself. Whether I should have these men now arrested for perjury or the party who persuaded them to make the affidavits, is a question I will not discuss here.

Respectfully,
J. NELSON LUCKEY.

Lay Baptism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a somewhat remarkable error which has crept into your impression of to-day, and, for calling your attention to which I trust you will pardon me. In an allusion to a sermon of Archbishop MANNING, in the course of which he affirmed the validity of lay baptisms, you remark:

> "How the idea of such a sacrament from the unconsecrated hands of a layman would horrify a good high-toned ritualist in the English Protestant Church?"

Lay baptism in the Anglican Communion is perfectly valid, though never resorted to unless the speedy death of the unbaptised child or person is to be apprehended. I have known, among my own personal friends, cases where children have been baptized immediately after birth, by their fathers, in consequence of the medical man in attendance expressing his doubts whether the child would live long enough to procure the ministrations of a priest. In some instances, the child has lived and the baptism has been invariably considered valid. Again, when persons who have been baptized by non-conformist ministers (who to the Anglican Communion are ordinary laymen) desire to enter the Church, they are not rebaptized, but are simply "received." I have seen this done frequently, and, on one occasion, a servant of my own was received into the Church in this manner by one of the most advanced Ritualists of the day. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PEMBER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 11, 1869.

No Seats in the Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to see that "E. P. W." feels so sorely as to write such a tirade against the New-Jersey Central Railroad as appears in this morning's TIMES. There are a few facts that he ignores, which, if he will take into consideration, will make things appear a trifle brighter than he paints them. I have traveled on the Central Road for nearly five years, and have only twice had a stand-up seat during that time—both instances being when a change in the time-table confused things.

Does he not know that we have the best cars, boats and stations of any road coming into New-York? Can he come to New-York by the Transportation Company's Railroad in thirty-five minutes? And do not the Central way trains, making nine stops, make better time to Elizabeth than the express trains on the other road? And is he not aware that all the morning trains bound east from beyond Elizabeth take on one or two extra cars there, furnishing seats for all who do not patronize previous trains? We have twelve trains to New-York before 9:30 A. M., and nineteen trains from New-York after 3 P. M. And if "E. P. W." is not able to find a seat with such accommodations, I advise him to return to his first love—the Transportation Company—(when his coupons run out,) or try the Hudson River, or some other "accommodating" road, as I have done, and he will probably see things a little more favorably than he does now, and will "draw it more mildly" next time.

I very much fear he has got the two roads confused; in fact, it must be so; and, therefore, in the name of "many commuters," we will excuse him. ISAAC.

ELIZABETH, April 10, 1869.

Immigrant Steamship Lines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An over-zealous friend of the "Anchor Line" has inserted an article, under the head of "Minor Topics," in your issue of this day, which is calculated to mislead the public, and to injure the Liverpool lines of steamers.

The article implies that passengers can be brought from Gothenborg to New-York, *via* Glasgow, more expeditiously and with greater comfort than *via* Liverpool. As far as speed is concerned, passengers leave Gothenborg every Friday night, reach Hull Sunday night, Liverpool on Monday, in ample time for the steamers sailing from Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday, and, at this season, are brought to New-York in eleven or twelve days, making the whole distance from Gothenborg in sixteen days, which is about the time usually occupied by the steamers of the "Anchor Line" from Glasgow to New-York; so that a Swede or Norwegian saves fully four days in time by coming *via* Liverpool instead of *via* Glasgow.

Now for comfort. Having traveled over the whole route from New-York, *via* Liverpool, to Gothenborg last Summer, and frequently seen emigrants landed in Hull and placed in the cars, I can bear testimony to the excellent accommodation provided for them on the steamers. The journey from Hull to Liverpool occupies only six hours, and is made in comfortable covered cars, where every man, woman and child is provided with a seat; therefore, the talk about "the well-known discomforts sustained by emigrants in their railway journey from Hull," is simply absurd. LIVERPOOL.

HOW BOOKS ARE MADE.

The Publishing-House of Harper and Brothers—A Full Description of the Mammoth Establishment—The Various Departments, and How they are Managed—The Art of Book-Making from the Beginning to the End.

Probably very few who are not directly interested in the publishing business have any idea of the multifarious kinds of labor and material that go to the fashioning of a modern book. To the ordinary reader who runs through some elegant volume, admiring, in a general way, its binding, letter-press, illustrations, gilding, marbling, embossing, and finishing, the numberless painstaking processes, the cunningly-devised machinery, the patience and toil of the workmen and workwomen, in preparing it for the press, in printing, in stitching and binding, ornamenting and perfecting it, are as little apparent as "the smell of the lamp" in the context if it is written by a gifted author. Leaving out of sight entirely the laborious days and nights, the months and often years, spent by the latter in preparing the manuscript alone, and considering only what is done with it after it leaves his hands and before it reaches those of the reader, we find that some of the most stupendous agents that science has enabled man to subsidize, such as steam, electricity, the hydraulic press and the printing press, applied by means of vast mechanical combinations that render them entirely subservient, unite with skilled artists and artisans in the labor of producing a modern book. When to a statement of the forces thus employed is added an explanation of the system by which a large publishing-house, having first carefully selected its material and put it in presentable shape, then finally disseminates it among the people, a comprehensive and very general view of what the business of publishing books involves is attained. In order to give the reader a more minute description of the art of book-making, no better method suggests itself than to conduct him, step by step, through the various departments of a first-class publishing-house like that of

HARPER & BROTHERS.

Over half a century ago JAMES and JOHN HARPER opened a small bookstore and job printing office in Dover-street. Some time in 1817 they were first employed in book-printing by a well-known publisher of that day, Mr. EVERT DUYCKINCK, and on the 5th of August they delivered to his order 2,000 copies of SENECA'S *Morals*; on the 3d of December 2,500 copies of MAIR'S *Introduction to Latin*; and on the 7th of April, 1818, 500 copies of LOCKE'S *Essay on the Human Understanding*. The third brother, JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER, became a partner in the firm in 1823, and the fourth, FLETCHER HARPER, in 1826, when the establishment had become the largest of its kind in the City, although all its work was done on ten little hand-presses, and it employed but fifty persons—not one-tenth of the number now in its service, in addition to the improved labor-saving machines which supply the places of many hundred more. In 1825 two buildings on Cliff street, occupying part of the site of the present establishment, were purchased and occupied by the firm. Their business steadily increased, and they entered upon the publication of books on their own account more largely than before. The process of stereotyping their works was first employed in 1830, and since then most of their publications have been printed from stereotype and electrotype plates, of which there have accumulated in the course of their business an enormous quantity, whose value, varying according to that of each particular work stereotyped, is enormous, and cannot be set down in exact figures. From this time forward their business increased so rapidly that, although the establishment was from time to time enlarged and the various improvements in machinery, of which they were enabled speedily to avail themselves, added greatly to their facilities for carrying on the business, it became difficult for them to supply the constantly increasing demand for their publications. JOHN HARPER one day, contemplating this state of affairs, remarked to one of his partners that it would be a blessing if the irregular pile of buildings on Pearl and Cliff streets, which the firm now occupied, could be suddenly swept away, in order that just such an edifice as was suited to the demands of their business might be erected in their place. Within a year the wished-for opportunity presented itself, but in a form little expected and less desired. On the 10th of December, 1853, a fire broke out, which in a few hours laid the entire establishment in ruins, destroying a large quantity of material, such as stereotyped plates, wood-cuts, manuscripts and printed sheets, much of which it was impossible to replace. A plumber, who was making some repairs in the press-room, having just lighted his lamp, threw the burning piece of paper which he had used for the purpose into what he supposed was a pan of water. The pan contained, not water, but camphene used for cleaning the press-rollers. It blazed up at once, the woodwork caught fire, and the whole place was soon in flames. There was so much combustible material in the immediate vicinity that it was impossible to check the conflagration. The buildings and their contents, including stock and machinery, valued at over a million of dollars, were speedily consumed. The greater portion of the stereotype plates, which were stored in vaults under the street, were, however, saved. The writer of an editorial article in *Harper's Magazine* for January, 1854, speaking of the disastrous results of the fire, said, "All these losses, serious as they are, can be repaired, and may, therefore, be contemplated with a courage made cheerful even by the sense of energy and vigor which the effort to repair them calls forth. But the establishment itself, with its large collection of machinery, its complete arrangements for applying the perfected methods of art in all its branches to the production of books, and its vast accumulation of printed volumes, which they had come insensibly to regard as at once the result and the monument of their united labors in this wide field of public usefulness and of private enterprise, has been swept by the blaze of an hour from the face of the earth. This loss is one which time cannot repair, for it is a loss of time itself. The labor and energy which would have contributed to its enlargement, must now be devoted to replacing it. The task is one not wholly pleasant; but as the proprietors of the establishment have not learned from the lessons of life to indulge largely in the luxury of unavailing complaint, they are inclined to regard it with any feeling but one of dismay. The establishment of HARPER & BROTHERS, it is believed, was the largest of its kind in the world—that of BROCKHAUS, in Leipsic, ranking next. It differed from that, and from all others, in the fact that it combined all the departments of labor necessary for the production of books in their perfected form. Upon the Continent of Europe books are mainly sold in sheets, furnished simply with paper covers; and in England the binding of books is carried on as a distinct business, having no connection with their printing. The establishment embraced a bindery as well as printing offices, arranged upon a scale commensurate with their general business. They occupied nine five-story buildings, five upon Cliff, and four upon Pearl-street, and covering the entire space between those avenues. These buildings were devoted to the various branches of their business—to type-setting, stereotyping, and electrotyping; to press-work, drying, folding, stitching, and binding; to storing the vast quantities of books which constantly accumulated, and to the various transactions involved in their sale and delivery."

The lesson of this misfortune was not lost upon the firm. What at the time seemed to be the greatest disaster that could overtake the house, proved, in the end, to be one of those blessings in disguise with which a wise Providence so often visits those who accept without murmuring His inscrutable dispensations. The necessity for constructing thoroughly

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

thus forced upon the attention of the firm, together with their knowledge, acquired by years of experience, of what was requisite in a printing and publishing establishment of such dimensions, resulted in the erection of the commodious and complete structure, or rather structures, which now ornament Franklin-square. They occupy about half an acre of ground—ten City lots—with a front of 120 feet on Franklin-square, (Pearl-street,) and of the same width on Cliff-street, and a depth from street to street of about 170 feet. The Franklin-square building, which contains the offices and warerooms, has an imposing and elaborately-ornamented front, built entirely of iron, painted white. It is five stories high above ground, and each story has twenty-one handsome columns with interspaces of iron. The side and rear walls are of stone and iron. A cellar and sub-cellar extend nearly thirty feet below the surface of the street. The front on Franklin-square, following the line of the street, is slightly convex. That of the building on Cliff-street, which is the manufactory, and is a brick structure of six stories and basement, is slightly concave. The front of the latter is ornamented with flat pilasters, reaching from top to bottom, with arched upper windows and a heavy cornice. The whole interior structure of both buildings is supported by iron columns, rising from story to story. The floors are supported by a series of low brick arches turned from beam to beam. The latter, of rolled iron, lie four feet apart across the top of girders, each composed of a cast iron arch and a wrought iron tension rod, and extending from column to column in each story. The structure will sustain ten times the weight likely to be placed upon it, and United States Engineers, who surveyed the buildings just after they were finished, said that the only mistake made was in making them so very much stronger than was necessary. There are no staircases in either of the buildings except the broad flight which gives access from Franklin-square to the counting-room. In a spacious court-yard, which separates the two buildings, stands a round tower, in the interior of which an iron staircase winds from the cellar to the height of the upper stories, connecting with each floor by means of iron bridges. There is no connection within the buildings between the different stories, and if a fire occurs in one it may be confined and subdued there without danger to other parts of the building. Two fires have occurred during the past two years, which were thus readily extinguished. Every room can, if necessary, be flooded with steam from the boilers. The furnaces and boilers are in the court-yard, covered over by a low roof of iron and glass. The buildings are warmed throughout by means of steam pipes. There is no fire in either of them, except a single small furnace in the electrotyper's room. An archway through the Cliff-street building gives access to the drays by which goods are brought to the establishment and removed from it. The latter are hoisted and lowered to and from the different stories by steam. And now having described the buildings in general terms, let us enter and proceed first to

THE COMPOSING-ROOM.

This occupies the upper floor of the building on Cliff-street, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It is lighted from the roof, as well as by numerous windows at the sides. The publication of a new book having been resolved on, the plan fixed and the details arranged, the manuscript is sent to this room to be "set up" in type. It is not proposed here to give a minute description of the manner in which the compositor sets type, or of the various appliances used in the operation. Most people know what is meant by setting type, and have seen it done, though comparatively very few are so far instructed as to be able to do it themselves. Suffice it to say that everything necessary to the proper performance of the work is to be found in the large apartment here devoted to it. Here the compositor, standing before his case with composing-stick and "copy" before him, picks up the letters composing each word, one by one, "justifying" and correcting every line, then, at the proper time, dexterously lifts that mass of type out in a body and places it in the galley, and proceeds again to "set up" more copy. It is a laborious operation, but is performed almost mechanically by those who are thoroughly skilled, who will pick up nearly one letter a second, hour in and hour out. Seventy-eight persons are employed in the composing-room, of whom forty-two are women. When a galley has been filled, or quite as often, not until the matter has been "made up" into pages, the proof is corrected by accomplished readers, who, to do their work well, must have a general knowledge of literature and the sciences, and should be to some extent acquainted with the leading dead and living languages. They must also understand thoroughly all the details of typography.

THE ELECTROTYPER'S ROOM

is on the same floor. Hither each chase, containing from one to four pages, is carried. A sheet of wax is laid upon it, and, in the language of a writer who described the process in the *Magazine*, it is placed under a powerful press, which forces the wax into the interstices of the page, producing a perfect mould. The face of this mould is covered with plumbago—commonly called black-lead—in order to give it a metallic surface. The mould is taken into the battery-room. Here are a number of long narrow tanks, filled with a strong solution of sulphate of copper and a series of batteries. The positive pole of a battery is attached to a mould, the negative is attached to a copper-plate, and both are placed in the tank. In an instant a thin film of copper appears on the surface of the mould. It is demonstrable that this is infinitely thinner than the thinnest gold-leaf. This coating increases momently, and in from two to twelve hours, according to the intensity of the operation, which is regulated by the electrotyper, it forms a "shell" of the required thickness: about that of a sheet of stout paper. The upper surface is a perfect fac-simile of the original page, the minutest line and point of an engraving being reproduced with absolute precision. The under surface is exactly parallel with the upper. The shell looks as though one had with a series of punches stamped every line into a thin sheet of copper. This thin shell would be crushed flat by the immense pressure of the printing-press. It must be "backed up" with type-metal. Now this metal, even in a melted state, will not readily adhere to copper. But it will adhere to tin, and tin will adhere to copper. The shell, its back having received a thin coating of tin, is put face downward in a shallow iron dish, and held firmly in its place by a series of small elastic rods. The dish is then swung by means of a crane so that it rests in a flat caldron filled with type-metal, kept in a melted state by a furnace; this furnace, as before stated, containing the only fire in the establishment except that of the furnaces of the steam-engines. When the plate has acquired the same temperature as the metal, so that both will contract equally in cooling, a quantity of the melted metal is dipped up with a ladle and poured over the plate, filling up every hollow and forming a solid backing. The plates, thus backed up, are considerably thicker than is required. They are passed through a planing-machine, which reduces them to a perfectly uniform thickness of about one-seventh of an inch. They are then carefully examined to see that they contain no imperfections; the edges are smoothed and beveled, and they are ready for the pressman, who is technically called the "printer."

THE PRESS-ROOM,

to which the electrotype plates are now conveyed, occupies the entire first floor of the building. Here thirty-five Adams presses, for book printing, are kept constantly in motion, while in the basement beneath this room are eight cylinder presses, (HOE'S and TAYLOR'S,) used exclusively for printing *Harper's Weekly*, which must be printed much more rapidly than the books. The Adams press is superior to anything of the kind yet invented for executing fine work rapidly. With one Adams press 6,000 sheets, each containing sixteen pages, may be worked off in a day. With one "feeder" (usually a woman) it does the work of six hand-presses and pressmen. The paper, having been prepared by wetting it, is laid upon an inclined plane by the "feeder," the edge slightly projecting. The iron fingers of the press machinery catch it and pull it down upon the "frisket." This carries it to the "form," which has just received the ink. The impression is given by the knee-joint from below, and the sheet is then blown by a bellows upon a series of "endless tapes," from which it is taken by a light frame, which, turning upon an axis at the proper moment, whirls the sheets over, laying them in a regular pile at the end of the press opposite the one where they where received. Ninety-six men and women are employed in the press-rooms. The office of the foreman of the press-room is in an elevated compartment at one end of the press-room. Over his desk is a large opening, through which he overlooks the press-room and all who are at work there.

DRYING AND PRESSING

are the next processes to which the sheets thus printed are to be subjected. This is done on the second story of the building, to which they are conveyed on the "steam paddy" or hoisting platform. Here the sheets are first hung loosely on long racks, which when filled are pushed, sliding on rails fixed to the ceiling, into a room heated by steam pipes. The ends of the racks are made of boards, which fit so closely that when all are shoved in they constituted a close partition, completely separating the two apartments. Each rack, of which there are 25, will hold 2,000 sheets, so that 50,000 sheets may be dried at once. Drying occupies about three hours, and is thus conducted in a very small space, and without risk from fire. Drying racks of this kind for household purposes would be a convenience in every large dwelling that is heated by steam. The next thing to be done is to press the dried sheets so as to remove the indentations made by the type in printing. At the other end of the same floor eleven hydraulic presses are placed side by side, all worked by a single pump, which can give its full force in six or eight minutes. Each of these presses occupies a space four feet square, is about eight feet high, and when filled weighs about five tons. Thus, at the end of the room, within a space of four feet by forty-four, the dead weight of fifty or sixty tons is placed. It rests upon a solid wall carried up to the second story from the foundation, and causes no additional strain on the pillars, beams and girders. Printed sheets placed alternately with sheets of very smooth, hard pasteboard, are piled about six feet high in a hydraulic press. A pressure of six hundred tons is applied for eight or ten hours. Then the sheets are taken out and carried up to the third story, where they undergo the process of

FOLDING.

This is done by means of CHAMBERS' "Folding Machines," which will fold about 14,000 sheets in a day, while an expert workman will fold only about 3,500 octavo, or two-thirds as many duodecimo sheets in a day. The folding machine has the appearance of a low table, the lid divided at the centre into two parts. In front of this table the operator, usually a girl, sits and lays the sheet upon the table, in such a way that two small points that rise from the latter pass through two holes in the sheet previously made. A knife comes down on the sheet over the line of the first fold, and forces it down between two rollers, which compress the doubling. Thus the first fold is made, and a second and third knife and a pair of rollers make the second and third folds, and the sheet is then dropped into a receptacle at the bottom of the machine. This is the way the machine for folding octavo sheets works. The machine for folding duodecimo sheets does its more complex work with equal completeness and dispatch.

Stabbing and stitching is performed in the story above, where the folded sheets, having been placed in piles in regular order on a long table, the "gatherer" walks along, picking up one from each pile constituting the entire work, through which three holes are now punched by the stabbing machine, operated by the steam engine. A thread is passed through the holes, thus stitching the sheets together. If the work is a pamphlet, the cover is now put on and pasted at the back. The process of

FINISHING

includes several others, such as preparing and fitting the covers, pasting down the fly-leaves, trimming the edges, stamping, gilding and marbling for those books which it has been determined to finish in this manner. All this is done in the fifth story of HARPER & BROTHERS' establishment. A book in being bound passes through about ten hands. When sheets are to be bound they are first sewed together, instead of being merely stitched, as in the case of the pamphlets, and the edges having been trimmed, the next thing is to fit the covers. These, which, in the great majority of books, are of cloth, or, as it is usually called, "muslin," of various colors and patterns, have been in the meantime prepared by many different hands. The muslin is cut from the piece into proper shape and size by one. The pasteboard for the cover is cut by another, who employs a machine having several pairs of circular knives fixed upon an axle that can be gauged for any distance, so as to cut the board to any required size. Another takes muslin and boards and makes them into a "case," with a back equal to the thickness of the books. The cases are then lettered and ornamented. If there is any gilding to be done, they are taken to the "Gilding Room" on the same floor. The gold leaf is applied by women, and then the case is put into an embossing press to the platen, of which is affixed a die by which the imprint of the characters and ornaments are stamped. The die is heated by a current of steam passing through the platen, and the bed of the press presses the case up against the die. The surplus gold leaf is then brushed off, and falls through perforations in the cover of a locked drawer. The gold thus brushed off and collected in a year is worth some $1,500. The sheets are now pasted in the covers, and the volume is placed in a screw press, from which it is taken complete and ready for sale. When a book is bound in "sheep," "calf" or "morocco," or "half bound" in either, the covers are made separately by hand, and are lettered by means of type pressed over the case after it has been covered with gold-leaf. The ornaments are, in this case, generally engraved on the edge of a wheel fixed to a handle, and pressed upon the cover. The tools, which are used hot, are kept so by little gas furnaces. The gold leaf not fixed by the stamping process is wiped off with a rag, which is carefully preserved and is sent, with the other sweepings, to a refiner, who separates the precious metal from the dross.

Thus in the building fronting on Cliff-street all the work of making the book is done, except that for those which are illustrated the engraving is done and generally the designs are drawn in a room in the upper part of the other building. In the art and engraving department thirty-two men are employed. In the basement story of the Cliff-street building are the cylinder presses and hydraulic standing presses, in which the paper to be used in making the books is pressed, in order to make it smooth before it is sent up to the printers. Here also it is damped so that it will take the ink properly from the impression.

THE MAIN WAREROOM

occupies, with its wings, the entire second floor of the Franklin-square building. Within a space in front, set off from the rest by a low railing, the proprietors have their desks. Here the principal head-work, so to speak, of the establishment is done. Here the members of the firm arrange with authors for the publication of their books. Here they set in motion the entire machinery of the establishment. The cashier, book-keepers and clerks have their desks near the railing, and the rest of the available space is occupied with bins and cases containing the various publications of the house. The upper stories of this building are chiefly used for storing stock.

The editors of *Harper's Weekly* and of the *Magazine* and the *Bazar* also have their rooms in this part of the establishment. In the vaults under the building are stored away the stereotype and electrotype plates, an accurate register of these and of the volumes in the stock-rooms showing exactly in what part of the building any required volume or plate may be found. The number of persons employed in the establishment is as follows:

Composing-rooms	78
Foundry	8
Bindery, &c.	176
Wareroom	45
Press-rooms	96
Stereotype vaults and paper-room	10
Art and engraving departments	32
Engineer and carpenter departments	5
Clerks and miscellaneous	43
Editorial department	9
Total	502

Of these about one-third are women.

To enumerate the works now borne on the catalogue of HARPER & BROTHERS would require much more space than we are able to give to it. In the following summary statement of their current publications, the figures are given with as great accuracy as a careful examination enables us to attain:

	Works.	Vols.	Orig.	Rep.
History and Biography	558	1,170	316	242
Travel and Adventure	260	274	146	114
Theology and Religion	240	334	136	104
Educational	312	320	248	64
Art, Science, Medicine	192	[illegible]	92	100
Dictionaries and Gazetteers	50	68	40	10
General Literature	1,386	[illegible]	466	920
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,444	1,654

Some idea of the amount of the yearly printing done in the establishment may be formed from the fact that the paper bill alone annually amount to over $[illegible]. [illegible] $[illegible] is paid annually for paper. The other expenses of the establishment are proportionately large, and the receipts reach a figure which we will not attempt to give. The circulation of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* is [illegible]; that of *Harper's Weekly* is [illegible]; *Harper's Bazar* is [illegible]. But all the wonders of the art of book-making to be seen at this establishment must be seen to be appreciated. We have been able within the scope of this article to do little more than indicate them.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* has discovered how it all happened in Connecticut, and hastens to tell his readers. "I see," he says, "no sign as yet of returning sanity in the public mind, but a reaction must come, sooner or later. The election in Connecticut should serve as a warning—so think long-headed Conservative men hereabouts. The *candidates* ran behind the *ticket*."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 12, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

The minutes of meeting held April five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of William C. Molloy to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Petition of William P. S. Melvin to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Petition of owners and occupants of property on East Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, between the Fourth-avenue and East River, to have the same regulated and graded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York, for a donation of eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-seven cents and interest, to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of the Church of the Annunciation for a donation of two hundred and eighty-six dollars and interest, to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Connor—

Petition of St. Bartholomew's Church for a donation of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, as a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith,

Alderman Connor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. Cambrelling, President of the Board of Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Church, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, as a donation to reimburse him for moneys paid for taxes and assessment levied against said Church property for the extension of Church-street, the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Sydney H. Carr to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. J. Regan to remove a watering-trough from number one-hundred and fifty-seven to number one-hundred and thirty-nine Madison-street, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Goeche & Thomas, to place two lamps in front of their Music Hall, situated in Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Maurice W. Powers to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, number three hundred and twenty-six Eighth-avenue, at the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Saul Yates to keep a watering-trough opposite his premises, number thirty-three New-Chambers-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department—the permission hereby to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number one hundred and forty-two to number one hundred and forty-three East Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third-avenue and East river, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eight and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-streets, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirtieth-street, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Public Drive, be regulated and graded.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of making a donation in aid of the German Mission Association.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen. That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. O. Fowler to erect a bay window in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, on the building thereon situated.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the pay of the laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby increased to three dollars per day, the increase to date from the approval of this resolution by the Mayor.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have numbers placed at the commencement and end of the piers of the North and East Rivers.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on both sides of Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River, the said pier to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of East Twentieth-street, from number four hundred and twenty-six to number four hundred and forty-four, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, except the space now occupied by Railroad Company for use of tracks, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Collector of Assessments for change of office location to the Court-house number thirty-two Chambers-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting his Quarterly Report for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was ordered to be printed in document form, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

(For which see document number four.)

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, transmitting Annual Report of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Mayor, transmitting invitation to review the Fifth Regiment on the nineteenth instant.

Which invitation was accepted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Harlem River, except the space within the railroad tracks, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from First to Sixth-avenue, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Second-avenue, from Forty-first-street to Harlem River, be flagged full width with Fisk concrete flagging, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That sidewalks on both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, be flagged full width, with Fisk concrete flagging, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from First to Sixth-avenue, be flagged full width with concrete flagging, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Beach-street, from West-street to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to compile, and have bound, all the reports of the various departments of the City Government, (not to exceed one thousand copies,) and to keep the same for such distribution as may be required in the exercise of a proper courtesy to other municipalities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Irish Tribune newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements, etc., of its committees, until the further order of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ockershausen, trustee of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Forsyth-street, near Division-street, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, in payment of assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. James Boyce, Pastor of Saint Terresa Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation to the school attached to said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. Colden Murray, Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the same being an amount of assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a gas lamp post and lamp be placed and the same lighted on the northwest corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Alderman Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Inskip, Pastor of Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment for the work of opening Church-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sisters of Charity of Saint Mary's Church for the sum of seventy dollars, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. A. Sage, Treasurer of the Dutch Church, in Washington-square, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-six cents, as a donation, to pay assessment for Church-street extension and paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place, with Nicolson pavement; also in favor of Samuel S. Palmer, one of the trustees of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation, to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also in favor of Francis L. Walker, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Eleventh-street, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of David Douglas, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church in Charles-street, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of William Spelman, Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of J. W. Mott, President of the Board of Trustees of the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for the Church-street extension, the Comptroller to charge the amounts to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore A. Eaton, Rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, as a donation to pay assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Everett, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church situated in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirteenth-street, from number four hundred and fifteen to Avenue A, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Reverend Thomas S. Preston, Pastor of St. Ann's Church in Eighth-street, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation to enable the said pastor to pay an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Brick Church Mission Chapel, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Eighty-third-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the Public Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; also One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, and also One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper and necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend John Larkin, pastor of the "Church of the Innocents," situated in Thirty-seventh-street, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Father Donnelly, Pastor of Saint Michael's Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the school connected with the said church.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—10.

Negative—Aldermen O'Brien, White, Cushman, McGrath—4.

Alderman McGrath moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps be lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Campbell for the amount of the annexed bill, to wit, fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents, and also such amount in addition as may be necessary to pay the accrued interest thereon, as a donation, in payment of an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath and McQuade—14.

Resolved, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. William P. Morrogh, D. D., President, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the fund of the "School attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen White, Cushman—2.

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinances approved March 16, 1869, providing for paving and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, with Fisk concrete pavement and flagging, be and they are hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—9.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Repper—5.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of Saint Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolved, That the owners of the sunken and water lots on the Hudson River, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, be and are hereby required to construct a bulkhead on the exterior line of solid filling, and fill in behind the same, according to the terms of their grant and the ordinances of the Corporation, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That on east side of Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the sidewalk be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That on the north side of Fortieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, the sidewalks be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Walling for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, as a donation, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property on the corner of Beach and Washington streets, for the work of flagging, &c., Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman O'Brien moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Wednesday, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Preamble with resolution that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to memorialize the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to render all the assistance in its power to the patriots' cause in Cuba.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 27, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to emit an offensive exhalation, shall, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of any City or village of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, be turned or stirred, except about its removal, in such way as to be liable by reason thereof to produce such exhalations."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one-half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................. } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, April 5, 1869. }

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the Fourth Class and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,065 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 3,894 and 3,917, for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 3,895 and 3,916, for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost.

MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-1aw6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Susan J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-1aw6wW

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dunn McGinnis & Co.) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	115¾	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113½	113¾
Coupon, 1881.....	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862..	109⅞	110⅛	10-40 Regist'd..	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62..	120	120¼	10-40 Coupon...	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	114½	115	Gold...........	132½	133⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65,	117⅛	117½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103¾	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	113⅝	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..................	$421,782 45
Due from banks........................	37,381 68
Due from the directors of the bank....$63,306	
Real estate..............................	22,587 66
Specie....................................	1,675 93
Cash items, viz.; Exchange, &c..........	54,257 15
Furniture and fixtures.................	15,400 00
Stocks....................................	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks.................	26,373 00
Loss and expense account...............	321 37
United States notes....................	49,773 00
Check-book and revenue stamp account...	1,102 43
Total....................................	$640,654 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital..................................	$200,000 00
Profits...................................	3,526 39
Due Depositors, on demand..............	437,128 28
Total....................................	$640,654 67

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: O. H. P. ARCHER, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier, of the Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1869, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

O. H. P. ARCHER, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of April, 1869.

THEO. HUMBERT, Notary Public,
for the City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & Co.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)
NO. 30 BROAD-ST. }

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road........................	142 miles
Capital stock.........................	$2,000,000
First mortgage........................	2,000,000
Second mortgage......................	2,000,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. R. H. BULL, President; C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary; J. R. KESLER, Vice-President.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., April 8, 1869.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 30th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869.

MILO S. FREEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.

F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 119 Bowery.
Manufacturers of Oval and Arch Top Portrait and Looking Glass Frames.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO dollars per share was declared by the Trustees of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after 20th inst.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES N. WISEWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 12, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William O'Donnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1869, at 12 M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Bankrupt's Attorney.

ap7-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Barnes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1869.

mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore F. Northrop, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.

mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,544.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Haynes Lord, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869.

ap14-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John Murdoch Mackay and John Neilson, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, under the firm name of J. M. Mackay & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, March 30, 1869.

GEORGE C. COLLINS,
No. 39 Front-st., N. Y.,
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
No. 39 Broadway, N. Y., } Assignees.

mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Oscar Reinstein and Simon Mamlok, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of C. F. A. Dambman, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869. C. F. A. DAMBMAN, Assignee.

mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND HARTOG and EDWARD WOLFSOHN, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of Ferdinand Hartog and Edward Wolfsohn, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHORB and EUGENE H. SHORB, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of George F. Shorb and Eugene H. Shorb, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

mh31-1aw3wW*

NO. 2,281.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILES G. MOIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Miles G. Moies, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH BRIGGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE BERTRAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eugene Bertrand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, 1869.

ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERTZFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Hertzfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOBART R. GRIFFIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hobart R. Griffin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of April, 1869.

ap14-1aw3wW* JOSEPH F. FALLON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter WILLIAM LOTTI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Lotti, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 1,544.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Haynes Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. NOYES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William C. Noyes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE STERN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap14-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEROY H. LYON and CATHARINE A. SEDGWICK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the above-named Leroy H. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869.

ap14-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN KEENAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Owen Keenan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap14-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigmund Drucker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

J. L. GOSLING, Bankrupt's Attorney,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES F. EMERSON, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Emerson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Petitioner.

mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis M. Kelley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Wadsworth, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

mh31-1aw-3wW*

NO. 2,255.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES ATWOOD, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Atwood, Junior, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Cohen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

THOMAS HOOKER, Assignee.
ap14-1aw3wW* No. 79 Cedar-st., City of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

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